REGISTERED No. 70—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,500.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	2
„ Rutnagherry	23	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	23	„ Galle	4
„ Goa	24	„ Negapatam	7
„ Carwar	24	„ Pondicherry	8
„ Mangalore	25	„ Madras	10
„ Cannanore	26	„ Coconada	12
„ Tellicherry	26	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Calicut	27	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	27	„ Gopaulpore	14
„ Cochin	28	„ False Point	15
„ Alleppy	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee ...... March	4	Arrive Fao	19
„ Guadur	5	„ Kowet	19
„ Muscat	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bahrein	11	„ Muscat	30
„ Bushire	13	„ Guadur ...... April	1
„ Fao	15	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	16	„ BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL..........Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 28th FEBRUARY.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, classed 90 A 1 at Lloyd's, and built specially for the East India Trade, has very superior accommodation for EIGHT PASSENGERS. The Cabins are planned so that they can be occupied by TWO FAMILIES, for whom special terms can be arranged.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
„ Suez	£ 30
„ Malta	£ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 „	600 „	on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,648 „	600 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 „	500 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 28th January 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain H. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. William Soames, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 1st March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H. P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ARIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S.S. Ariel.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, Books, &c. &c., at Mahim, next to Mr. Veigas.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at his residence at Mahim, next to Mr. Veigas, the valuable household furniture, plate, platedware, books, &c. &c., of a gentleman leaving the presidency, the same consists of carved blackwood tables, chairs, card, music and bookstands, couches, tea poys, screens, washing stands, towel horse, Bengal cots, chest of drawers, camp cots, large solid brass bedstead complete, large almirahs, thermometer, double barrelled gun, revolver pistol, table ornaments, medicine chests, carpets, coir and China mattings, a large collection of valuable books, copper cooking pots, utensils, &c., dispense articles, &c. &c.

Two 14 inches Dumpy level with terpod, complete.
Two 14 „ Sopwith levelling staves, complete.
Rifle central fire by Daw, with complete apparatus, 12 bore.
Gun 12 bore pin fire, with complete apparatus.
Carnet a piston.
Ballad horn.

At 1 P.M.

1 Shigram.
1 Powerful Horse.
Lady's and Gentleman Saddles.

Property will be on view 3 days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, rich Cut Glassware, best Porcelain Electro-plated and Silver Ware, a full-toned Semi-grand Pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, solid Mahogany Bagatelle Table and Board, a light English-built Open Barouche by Lewis of Salisbury, a strong built Shigram, a powerful Bay Arab Horse, &c., at the Bungalow next door to Dr. Sydney Smith in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned residence, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to England, the same comprising rich cut glassware, best electroplated table spoon and forks, dish covers, epergne, hot water curry dishes, ice pitcher, egg boiler, silver cruet and pickle, frames, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, handsome silver tea and coffee service, beer cup, handsome breakfast dinner and dessert services and elegantly carved neat blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing room dining, pier, side, dressing, sofa, washing tables, drawing-room prediea, arm, without arm, easy and folding chairs, conversation sofa, reclining couches, sideboard, chiffoniers, screens, wardrobe, almira, teapoys, iron fourposts bedstead, chest of drawers, clothes press, dressing and cheval glasses, a full-toned Semigrand Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bagatelle table and board with balls, cues, and maces complete, 3 light hanging lustre whatnots, hanging and argand lustres, flower, vases, &c.

At 2 P.M., precisely.

A light English built open Barouche by Lewis of Salisbury, with lamps, poles, and shaft complete.
A strong built Shigram.
A powerful Bay Arab Horse.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1873.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED)—The SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd March 1873, at 1 P.M., to TRANSACT the following BUSINESS, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1872.
2. To declare a dividend for the 1st half year.
3. To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1873.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th February to 3rd March 1873 (both days inclusive).

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY the 24th instant, from parties willing to undertake the CONSTRUCTION of CUT STONE BATHING PLACES in the Pendalls in H.M.'s 21st Regiment N.I., or Marine Battalion Lines.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay,
20th February 1873.

NOW READY.

TO BE HAD AT THE

"EXAMINER PRESS"

काथोलिक धर्मसंबंधी

प्रश्नोत्तरावली

व

प्रार्थना.

Marathi Catechism of the Catholic Religion, with Prayer Book, and the Athanasian Creed.—By the Rt. Rev. Dr. L. Meurin, R. C. Bishop of Bombay.

Second Edition.—Price 4 Annas.

FOR SALE, an English-built PHAETON, nearly new, with a fast-going Grey Arab HORSE, and English HARNESS, complete. To be seen at an hour's notice.—Apply to

J. NEUBERG.

Meadow Street.

BASS'S BEER, just arrived per COLOMBO,
BOTTLED BY
CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

Quarts	Rs. 5-4
Pints	„ 3-4

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF
C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 20th February 1873.

ARCHERY KIT.

LANCE-WOOD, LEMON-WOOD, SNAKE-WOOD, AND

Self Yew, Bows :

ARROWS AND ACCOUTREMENTS
of every description, made
expressly for India.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

GIESLER'S MOSELLE.

In cases of 1 doz. Quarts at per doz. Cash, Rs. 36. Credit, Rs. 40
„ 2 „ Pints at „ „ „ 20. „ „ 22

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM
Frederick Giesler & Co.,
by
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £293
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £220
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £365
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £500
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF THE

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1873.

With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which come into operation to-day.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

IMPORTANT
TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do		27 0
Warm do		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to	45 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to	17 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to	23 0
Pyjamas ½ doz.		16 8
Oxford Shirts „		36 0
White do. „		22 8
Best Printed „		22 8
Best Flannel „		49 0
Silk and Wool „		52 0
Under Vests „	14 0 to	31 0
Do Pants „	26 0 to	31 0
Towels „		4 12
Pillow Cases Each		1 8
Sheets Per pair		9 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8
Bathing Drawer		2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rail Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks		12 8 to 28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0
Cash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		6 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponges (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Lock Straps		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		3 8

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Paper Collars Doz.	1 0
Linen do. „	6 0
Cotton Socks „	9 8
Warm Merino „	15 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 13 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0 to 30 0
Blankets Each	11 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves (Nett.)	P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	„ 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves	„ 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	„ 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	„ 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	„ 2 12
COLLARS.	
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8
SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	
HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	8 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.	Rs. a.
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
SHIRTS. (All new Patterns.)	
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p. doz.	60 0
SLEEPING SUITS.	
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
TIES.	
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
Coloured „ „	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8
HELMETS.	
Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.	Rs. a.
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	
HOSIERY.	
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze „ „	26 0
Fine „ „ Drawers, each	6 0
OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0
HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
„ „ „ Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
TRUNKS, &c.	
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.	
STICKS.	
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.	

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

DESCHAMPS & CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS IN THE
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
NEXT TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THEY have on hand a great variety of their Furniture expressly made for this climates Drawing-room, Sitting-room, and Boudoir Furniture. All description of Sofas and Couches, Tête-a-tête, Vis-a-vis and Ottomans, and a great variety of comfortable and elegant Easy Chairs, fancy and light Chairs.

Round Tables, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa and Occasional Tables, Corner Shelves, Etageries, and Teapoys with or without marble tops.

Davenports, Card and Chess Tables, Canterburies, Music Racks and Stands, Revolving Piano Stools, Portfolios, Work Tables, Flower Stands, and Drawing-room Writing Tables.

D. & Co. make Furniture for Churches, of which they have a variety of designs. St. George's Cathedral, Madras, was furnished by them ; also a number of Churches in that Presidency.

They have designs of Furniture for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and Offices, and Camp Furniture, which will be sent on application with estimate.

Dining-room Tables, Sideboards, and Dinner Waggons, Chairs and Arm-chairs, diamond-caned ; also Folding Camp Tables and Chairs.

Furniture for the Bed-room and Dining-room. Cots with or without springs, Dressing Tables, Wash-hand Stands with one or two Basins and marble tops, Almirahs with Shelves, also with Dress Pegs, Chest of Drawers in two parts, Toilet and Cheval Glasses.

Billiard Tables, with Slate tops, India-rubber cushions, scroll legs, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have always on hand spare materials for repairing Billiards ; also Pools, Pyramid Balls, Cue Rest, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Sets, Club and Cavendish patterns, specially made for India.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 270 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application without charge.

D. & Co.'s well known Punkahs, in general use in Southern India, are constructed in various ornamental patterns, and are most efficient in cooling rooms.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Poona, make them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

Bombay, January 1873.

NOTICES.

G.'S LINIMENT.

The enormous demand for this remedy, and the number of testimonials to its efficacy as a cure for

Mange and all Skin Diseases
in
Horses, Cattle, and Dogs,

prove that it is indispensable to all Owners of Animals.

It is now universally used throughout the Bombay Presidency and in many other parts of India.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
Per dozen, at Wholesale Rates.

SOLE PREPARERS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15th, 1872.

THE POWDER ....per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE „ „ 2-8 & „ 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

THE
LAST WEEK.

SILKS.	FRENCH CHINTZES.
CAMBRICS.	FRENCH CRETONNES.
MUSLINS.	DAMASK CLOTHS.
PIQUES.	DAMASK NAPKINS.
TARLATANS.	TOWELS.
GRENADINES.	CURTAINS.
MOHAIRS.	TABLE CLOTHS.
WOOL POPLIN.	RUGS.
SERGES.	CARPETS.
SHAWLS.	LINEN DAMASKS.
JACKETS.	IRISH LINENS.
CAPES.	BED QUILTS.
SUN SHADES.	AIR BEDS.
UMBRELLAS.	TRAVELLING BAGS.
GLOVES.	GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
HATS.	CHILDREN'S BOOTS.
LACES.	EAU DE COLOGNE.
HOSIERY.	POMADE.
COLLARS.	BRUSHES.
TIES.	STUDS & LINKS.
WOOL REPPS.	HABERDASHERY.

AND
A GREAT VARIETY OF
ARTICLES
TOO NUMEROUS TO DETAIL.

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION,
15, MEADOW STREET.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following Complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.

MR. J. NEUBERG
IS DESIROUS OF
CLEARING HIS WHOLE STOCK
OF
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
OILMANSTORES,
JUST LANDED PER S.S. COLOMBO,
AND OFFERS THE SAME AT THE
UNDERMENTIONED REDUCED PRICES:—

		Rs. As.
ASPARAGUS, Crosse and Blackwell's	per doz.	13 0
BACON, in Tins of 2½—3 lbs.	per lb.	0 14
CAPERS, French	½ pint, per doz.	4 0
CARAWAY SEEDS	1 lb. bottle „	6 0
CHEDDER 9—10 lbs.	per lb.	0 13
HALF CHEDDER, 5—6 lbs.	in tin „	1 0
COCOA, Epp's	in lb. packet per doz.	12 0
CORN FLOUR, Brown & Polson's	„ „	5 8
Do. do. Oswego	per lb.	5 8
ESSENCE of ANCHOVY	½ pint „	6 0
Do. Flavouring		6 0
ANCHOVY PASTE	per doz.	6 8
EELS, Stewed	„	9 0
HADDOCKS, Fresh	„	7 0
HERRINGS, Kippered	„	8 0
Do. Fresh	„	5 0
Do. a la Sardines, large	„	15 0
Do. do small	„	9 0
LOBSTER MEAT	pints „	6 0
MACKEREL, in Sauce	„	11 0
OXFORD BROWNS	„	24 0
OYSTERS	„	6 8
SALMON, Fresh	1 lb. „	11 0
Do. Kippered	„ „	17 0
SOLES, Fried	„	24 0
WHITEBAIT, Crosse & Blackwell	1 lb. tin „	12 0
YARMOUTH BLOATERS	„	15 0
CRYSTALLIZED	per doz.	19 0
FRENCH PRUNES, in tins	„	16 0
FIGS, Turkey	„	18 0
ZANTE CURRANTS, in bottles	„	8 0
NORMANDY PIPPINS	„	18 8
TART FRUITS—Apples, Cranberries, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Cherries, Plums, Damsons, Greengages, Raspberries, Red Currants, and Black Currants	„	6 8
FRUITS, CANDIED :—		
ORANGE PEEL, candied	„	11 0
SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE	„	16 0
ISINGLASS	2 oz. „	12 0
Do.	4 oz. „	20 0
JAMS and MARMALADES, 1 lb. jars and tins	„	7 0
JELLIES—Damson, Greengage, Red Currant, Black Currant, Strawberry, Orange, Marmalade, Plum, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Apple, Apricot	„	8 0
MACCARONI	4½ lbs. tins	2 8
MEAT, POTTED—Beef, Ham, Tongue, Game, Ham and Chicken	per doz.	5 0
BEEF A LA MODE	per doz.	8 8
Do. ROAST	„	9 0
Do. AND VEGETABLES	„	8 0
Do. CORNED	„	8 4
PORK CUTLETS	„	16 0
LAMB and GREEN PEAS	„	9 0
VEAL and GREEN PEAS	„	9 0
HARICOT MUTTON	„	9 0
IRISH STEW	„	8 0
STEWED VEAL	„	9 0
VEAL CUTLETS	„	10 0
STEWED RUMP STEAK	„	13 0
DUCK and GREEN PEAS	„	10 8
MUSTARD, Durham	½ lb. bottle „	5 12
Do. do.	1 „ „	10 8
OLIVES	½ pint „	4 0
OATMEAL, Scotch	2 lb. tin „	6 8
Do.	4 lb. tin „	15 0
OX TONGUES, in tins	each Rs. 4-8 „	51 0
PEARL BARLEY, in bottles	2 lb. „	6 0
PEARL SAGO, in bottles	„	5 0
PIES, Veal and Ham, and Pork	„	12 0
YORKSHIRE GAME PIES	„	15 0
WEST INDIAN	small bottles, per doz.	8 0
Do. do.	large „ „	12 0
MIXED	small „ „	5 8
„	large „ „	12 0
WALNUT	pints per doz.	5 8
Do.	quarts „	9 0
SAUCES, Worcester	large bottles, per doz.	12 0
Do. do.	small „ „	6 8
SAUSAGES, Bologna	large tins „	24 0
Do. do.	small „ „	14 0
Do. Oxford	large „ „	21 0
Do. do.	small „ „	12 0
SOUPS, Assorted	„	7 0
BEEF TEA	pints „	7 0
TAPIOCA	bottles „	5 0
VEGETABLES, PRESERVED—Carrots, Beet Root, Green Peas, French Beans, Turnips, Parsnips, Sage, and Onion	„	6 8
VERMICELLI	4½ lb. tin, each	2 8

TEA.

By direct importation from China.

FINEST SOUCHONG	per box of 7 lb.	7 0
EXTRA FINE do.	„ „	9 0

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
AT WHOLESALE RATES.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE ; whole Cheeses of about 28 lbs.	Per lb.	As. 13
BACON IN CANVAS, Whole sides of about 27 lbs.	„	„ 13
HAMS IN CANVAS	„	„ 15

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1873.

GRAND FASHIONABLE

MASONIC NIGHT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER FOR WESTERN INDIA, UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND, AND THE DISTRICT

GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST REPRESENTATION OF

"THE BELLS,"

Pronounced by all who have seen the Piece to be the best Performance yet seen in Bombay.

CONCLUDING WITH THE SCREAMING FARCE

"GOOD FOR NOTHING."

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

NOTICE.—The HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK at Hog Island is available for DOCKING VESSELS. Application should be made to LIEUTENANT BREBNER, I.N., at the Lift, or the Marine Office, Bombay.

OUR POWER of ATTORNEY in favour of Mr. CHARLES BAKER DOWDEN having been WITHDRAWN, we have AUTHORISED MR. CHARLES HENRY LAWDER to SIGN FOR US per procuration.

A. & R. CROWE & Co.

Tuticorin, 10th February 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length	46 feet.
Breadth	14 „
Depth	4 „ 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a classified list of Policies in force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned will be DISSOLVED on the 28th INSTANT by mutual consent.

All Claims against, and monies due, up to the 31st May 1872, will be paid and received by Mrs. Ginger ; and from the 1st June 1872 to the day of dissolution by Mr. C. Stephens.

A. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS.
W. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public in general that the BUSINESS at T. Ginger's Veterinary, Livery, and Commission Stables will be CONDUCTED from the 1st March next by Mr. G. F. LAMB, Veterinary Surgeon, at present assisting GINGER, STEPHENS, & SONS.

A. GINGER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND DEALERS IN HIDES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE Undersigned will be happy to act as AGENTS in this Station, or CONTRACT to SUPPLY *any quantity and quality* of TANNED SKINS and LEATHER, RAW SALTED COW and BUFFALO HIDES, GOAT and SHEEP SKINS, HORNS, TALLOW, BUBBOOL BARK, and OTHER PRODUCE, &c., at the *actual Market Prices*. 2½ per cent. Commission charged on small Consignments.

The ruling "Market Prices" forwarded on application.

J. PURCELL & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS AND DEALERS, CAWNPORE.

LONDON
MEDICAL
HALL.

The DISPENSING CHARGES of this Establishment are 30 per Cent. lower than those of any other European House in India.

ACCURACY !

ECONOMY !

DISPATCH !

ROSS AND COMPANY,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

Quarterly Price List sent on receipt of business or professional card.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.,

can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS

Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :

Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatawny Paste and Madras Sauce :

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :

Nursery Lamps and Appliances :

LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks :
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :
STATIONERY ;

Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.

TOILET REQUISITES,

Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes ; Pommade, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS

of every description of the best brands
from

FORT ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mofussil Press shares continues. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	250
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed quiet but steady, and prices show no important change. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings, fine	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4	13	0
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4	12	0
1,000 " " "	40 "	39 "	8½ "	" 5	10	0
1,000 " " "	40 "	39 "	7½ "	" 5	7	0
1,200 " " T. Cloth	32 "	24 "	6 "	" 3	10	0
500 " " "	32 "	24 "	7 "	" 4	4	0
300 " White Lappets	40 "	10 "		" 2	2	6
4,000 " Grey Jacconets	40 "	20 "	2½ "	" 2	1	3

COTTON.

The market has been unaltered. There is a good demand for all new descriptions at lower rates. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready) ......at Rs. 228 to Rs. 229
" Akote " ......at " 223 to " 235
" Broach M. G. " ......at " 256 to " 257
" Bingunghaut " ......at " 261 to " 262
" Dhollerah (May delivery) ......at " 223 to " 224

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies New Akote (Ready) F.P.B. at Rs. 241
50 " " Bhownugger (") ......at " 235
50 " " Oomra and Akote (") F.P.B. at " 234 to 238
50 " " " (") ......at " 230
50 " " " (") F.P.B. at " 232½
25 " " Hingunghaut (") F.P.B. at " 263
25 " " " (") ......at " 262
100 " " Julgaum (") ......at " 227
50 " " Khandeish W.S. (") ......at " 218
150 " " " (") ......at " 219
50 " " Agra (") ......at " 154
100 " " Veerumgaum (April delivery) at " 222

METALS.

200 cwt. Copper Braziers .... at Rs. 56 per cwt.
1,000 " " .... at " 56 "

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH FEBRUARY.

London .. { Cotton, Cases, Seeds } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. Wooden Ships ...... £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. Myrabolns & Coir bdls £2 5s. nominal. Seeds ...... £2 5s. nominal. }

Havre ... { Cotton, Coffee } £2 17s. 6d.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ...... £3 5s.
Trieste ...... £3 5s.
Liverpool ...... £3 10s.
Havre ...... £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. } Jan. & Feb. shipts.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 7 per bale. Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ...... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ...Salt ...... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ...... Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...... Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Nassarool Ahmed	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Manila	Hamilton	Akyab.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20th February, 10-30 A.M.—Mail Steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel (s), 25 cases slates, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.; 6 barrels ham, Jamsetjee Jehangirjee.

FROM LONDON.

West Australian, 91 casks beer, M. and E. Bejinjee; 80 casks beer, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co.; 16 cases currants, Vudhoo Kevel; 6 packages glassware, Gangjee Coonja; 9 packages glassware, E. P. Mahomed.
Stirling (s), 5 bales papers, Sharrufally Moosabhoy.
Rinaldo (s), 25 barrels tar, Eduljee Sorabjee.
Virago (s), 200 boxes bricks, Mahomedally Budroodin; 270 boxes bricks, Goolamally Surufally.

FROM MALTA.

Boadicea, 3 octaves wine, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lady Alba, 25 bales cotton, Jaitha Verris; 375 cwts galls, Premjee Runchordass; 133 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhuwan; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Mowjee; 110 bales cotton, G. Dwarkadass; 200 bales cotton, N. Anundjee.
Erl King (s), 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 53 bales cotton, Jewraj Luckmedass; 54 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Colombo (s), 52 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 19 bales cotton, Megjee Hunsraz; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 131 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow.
Whitburn (s), 2 bales cotton, London Asiatic and American Co.; 75 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 29 bales wool, Heeranund Khelass; 340½ cwts galls, Ramdass Vagjeee; 57 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 84 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 20 bales wool, J. Curzondass; 525 cwts hemp, W. Nicol and Co.; 73 bales cotton, Narranjee Bhimjee.
North Tyne (s), 51 bags mustard seed, Framjee, Sealy and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 92 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 100 bales cotton, King and Co.
European (s), 250 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 569 cwts wheat, W. Nicol and Co; 115 cwts coir yarn, H. E. H. Dada; 100 bales wool, Jaitha Verris.
Ariel (s), 240 cwts coir yarn, Somjee Pudomsee; 500 cwts galls, Soondrdass Vagjee.
Virago (s), 100 bales cotton, J. C. Beshby and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Jane Parlew, 50 cwts horns, H. W. Changany.
Stirling (s), 100 tons old iron, Framjee, Sands and Co.; 500 cwts nuxvomica, Visrambhov Ebram and Co.
Phrenologist, 44 bales cotton, Velabhoy Gopaldass; 270 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Redewater (s), 13 bales wool, Thakersee Hurjeevun.

FOR LONDON.

Clifford (s), 10 bales hides, Suckoor Woosman; 3 bales hides, 4 cases peacock feathers, 2 cases fishmaws, 1 case mother of pearl shells, and 5 cases blood stones, Nanjeebhoy Ganjee; 10 bales hides, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 14 bales hides, Soomar Abdoola and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 23 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 7 bundles E. teeth, Runsorlall Girdhur- lal; 103 cases olibanum, S. S. Mahomed and Co.; 1 case T shells, R. Alirusa.

FOR TRIESTE.

Athelstone (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
Lady Clare (s), 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 4 bundles silk pods, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 50 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 751 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.; 300 cwts coffee, E. Spinner & Co.
Orissa (s), 1 bag gall nut, A. Tait.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa (s), 2 bundles silk, M. H. Cazrany; 2 bundles silk, B. M. Rajai Dadsatee.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 150 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Hindoostan (s), 450 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—20TH FEBRUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th February, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.
Via Turkey, 19th February, 3-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 37 minutes.
Via Suez, 20th February, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th February, 7-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 36 minutes.
Via Turkey, 9th February, 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 53 minutes.
Via Suez, 20th February, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 19th February, 5-5 A.M. Time in transit 11 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 19th February, 7-40 A.M. Time in transit, 30 hours 16 minutes.

Latest Dates from Indian Branch.

Time occupied in the transmission of Indian Messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. 20th Feb.

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 45	0 8
" Galle	19 10	7 31
" Kurrachee	1 24	0 3
" Madras	2 41	0 22

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th February, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th February, 11-42 A.M.; via Turkey, 19th February, 8-2 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th February, 2-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th February, 8-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Piers, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Broach.

FEBRUARY 19

Ryan, Lieutenant, 63rd Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Henderson, Sub-Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Johnstone, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Uran.

FEBRUARY 20.

Meiklejohn, Captain, Bengal R. H. A., to join, to Umballa.
Hart, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.
Meadows, Surgeon, 68th Light Infantry, from leave, to Poona.
Swinton, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Dobbin, Major, Bengal R. H. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 19th February 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Poona Horse.—Capt C A Moore is transferred from offg second squadron officer, 2nd Cav, to offg. second squadron officer Poona Horse.

2nd Regiment Lt Cav.—Capt A W Macnaugton, Cadre 2nd Cav, to officiate as second Squadron officer, vice Moore, transferred to the Poona Horse.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troop ship Jumna on the 26th inst:—

Staff Surg C Mackinnon, Staff Asst Surg R Adams, Staff Asst Surg D H B Anderson.

Sergeant John Stephenson, 6th Brigade R A., employed in the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Unattached List.

The services of the undermentioned men are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines for employment on the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Department:—

Sergeant James Bewan, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Corporal Joseph Matthews, 18th Brigade R A.

Lieut A J Saunders has been transferred from No. 5 to No 6 Batty 6th Brigade R A, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg in Chief.

Sergt Samuel Cerbett, Ordnance Department, 9th Brigade R A, is remanded to his Brigade to be invalided.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Major C. E Buseuc (Supernumerary) from 7th Jan. 1873 to 6th Oct 1873 in England on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Surg R A Chapple (18th Brigade R A) from the 20th Feb to 21st March 1873 to Matheran, on medical certificate.

68th Foot—Capt W S Kay, for three months, from date of departure, on private affairs, in India and Ceylon.

105th Foot—Lieut W W Beagin from 15th March to 15th June 1873, in India, on private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt A Currie, 1st Regt L Cavy, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut D S Cuninghame, Ben S C, 1st Squad Sub 1st Punjab Cav, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut C F Powell, 4th Punjab Inf, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut R Petch, Ben S C, Sub-Asst Commy Genl, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for the period specified:—

Lieut Col R D Hassard, S C, 2nd in Comd, 21st Regt N I, for eighteen months, from date departure in March next.

Capt J H R Cruickshank, R E, Adjt, Sappers and Miners, for six months, from date of departure in April next.

Lieut Col D Hutcheon is permitted to proceed to Europe, with effect from the 17th instant, or date of embarkation, on the terms laid down in para 2nd of G O. G I No 797 of the 1st Aug last, and No 108 of 4th Feb 1873.

The following appointment is made:—

Maj A Wardrop, S C, to officiate as Asst Adjt-Genl of Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut Col Warden.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Cols, from the date specified:—

Staff Corps—Majors Edmund Willoughby Lyons, George Booth Tyrwhitt, Jervis Harpur, Edmund L'Estrange, David Hutcheon, William Henry Blowers, and Lewis Matthew Davies, 17th February 1873.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, from the date specified:—

Staff Corps—Capt (Brevet-Major) George Strachan Mignon, 4th Feb 1873.

Capt W F Sandwith, 15th N I, is appointed Supt of Bazaars at Maligaum, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd inst, vice Lt Peile.

Surg C Joynt, M D, Civil Surgeon, Rutnagherry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from the date of departure in May next.

Major J D Hall, S C, 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regt C I Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

Col W Pirie, S C, Commdt 10th Regt N I, and Major J H Drummond, S C, are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in March next.

Senior Apothecary J Lawrence, Bombay Sub Med Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The furlough to Europe granted by Government General Order No 836, of 18th Dec 1872, to Surg F H Smith, M D, is cancelled at his own request.

Lieut-Col W T Chitty, S C, Controller of Military Accounts, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Grant has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Colaba, with effect from 7th inst.

Capt W A Salmon assumed charge of the office of Asst. Resident, Baroda, on the 8th inst. after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Walker to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish until further orders.

Mr A Lyon, Acting Senior Asst Judge and Session Judge of Kulludghee, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, under Sec 7 (*a*) Chap III and Sec 15 (*a*) Chap V of the Civil Leave Code, from April next, with seven days' subsidiary leave.

On the return of Mr W H Newnham to Tanna, Mr Satyendra Nath Tagore to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur, during Mr Warden's absence on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Murphy, Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Mr C W Bell, First Asst Collr, Poona, is appointed temporarily on special duty to prosecute enquiries into the Abkari system.

Mr A C Trevor, Asst Collr of Surat, was allowed subsidiary leave from 29th Dec 1872 to 17th Jan 1873.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 17th inst:—

Mr G F Sheppard is confirmed as Collr and Mag. of the District of Kaira.

Mr C B Pritchard is confirmed as Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr R B Worthington to be First Asst Collr of Khandeish.

Mr J Hearn, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Satara, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr R B Worthington to act as First Asst Collr. of Poona, during Mr C W Bell's absence on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr T H Stewart acted as Collr and Mag of the District of Belgaum, from the 14th Oct 1872 to the 25th Jan 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr W M Fletcher, Asst Supt, Poona and Nassick Rev Survey, is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade Asst Supt, with effect from 10th Jan 1873.

Mr C R Ovans to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kaira during Mr. Sheppard's absence, or until further orders.

Mr A D Pollen, C S, having returned to Bombay on the 6th inst, the unexpired portion of the nine months' sick leave granted to him, from 7th June 1872, is cancelled

Mr W J Cuningham to be Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Canara.

Mr A A C Jervoise to be First Asst Collr of Rutnagherry.

Mr A K Nairne to be First Asst Collr of Canara.

Mr C E Lawson to be Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Belgaum.

Mr P Jacob to be Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Broach.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg A J Leggatt resumed charge of the Civil Medical duties at Sholapore, on the 21st Dec 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(Irrigation Branch).

Mr W C Hughes, Asst to the Chief Engr and Under-Secy to Government in the Irrigation Branch, to be also *ex officio* Asst Secy in that Branch.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	......	Rs.	42	0	0
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One Month	ditto	...... "	5	0	0
One Week	ditto	...... "	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873,

ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

FROM THIS DATE the PRICE of ADMISSION will be ONE RUPEE. Saturdays excepted, on which days Season Ticket-holders only will be admitted, or on payment of Rupees Two at the Gate.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

20th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments:—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
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Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
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Messrs. Soundy & Co., Fort.
Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
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Family Tickets of Three at	" 20 "
Family Tickets of Four at	" 25 "
Family Tickets of Six at	" 30 "

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE, but only AVAILABLE for the PERSON they are ISSUED to.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

20th February 1873.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES.

STEWARDS.

Major WILLOUGHBY. | T. M. FILGATE, Esq.
F. H. SOUTER, Esq., C.S.I. | DONALD GRAHAM, Esq.
Major GAYER.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

THE HACK STAKES.—A sweepstake of Rs. 15 each with Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Arabs and country bred *bona fide* hacks. Weight 11 stones for horses of 14 hands: 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Gentlemen riders.

THE WORLEE STAKES.—A sweepstake of Rs. 20 each with Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and country breds belonging to and ridden by members of the Services or any recognized Club. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Weight—Arabs 10 stone 7 lbs., country breds 11 stone for horses of 14 hands, 4 lbs in excess for every inch over and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Previous winners to carry, once 7 lbs. extra, twice 12 lbs., oftener 1 stone. Gentlemen riders.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

A HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.—For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Nominations to be sent in on Monday, the 10th March, by 5 P.M. Weights to be declared by 7 A.M. on the following morning. Declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. on the same day. Entrance 2 G.M.; 1 G.M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen riders.

A HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE—For Arabs and country breds. Rs. 200 from the fund. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Nominations to be sent in on Monday, the 10th March, by 5 P.M. Weights to be declared by 7 A.M. on the following morning. Declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. on the same day. Entrance 2 G.M.; 1 G.M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen riders.

CONSOLATION STAKES—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and country breds that have never won a race. 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Arabs 11 stone, country breds 11 stone 7 lbs. Entrance 1 G. M. Gentlemen riders.

Rs. 50 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. ¾ of a mile over the Steeple-chase Course; catch weights over 10-7. Entrance Rs 10. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day by 8 A.M. on the day of race.

Three horses from different stables to start in each race, or the public money will be withheld.

Should the funds subscribed not be sufficient for the above money to be given a proportionate amount will be deducted from each race.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of 1870 will be in force.

H. W. ATKINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MEETING, 1873.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH.

THE BOMBAY STEEPLE-CHASE—Rs. 500 from the race fund with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50. For all horses—

	st.	lbs.
Arabs	10	7
Country-breds	11	7
Capes	11	13
Australians	12	7
English	13	1

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Winners of any previous race in which the added money has been Rs. 200 or upwards, to carry, for winners, once 7 lbs. extra, twice or oftener, 12 lbs. extra. Gentlemen Riders. Distance about 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Bombay Flats. To close and name by 6 P.M. the day before the race. Four horses, the property of different owners and from different stables, to start, or the added money will be withheld.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Hony, Secy, Bombay Races.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JACKSON—AND ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF PROBLEMS.—We cannot undertake to set up problems for examination from notation, especially such notation as yours. Problems must be sent on diagrams, and the composer's solution must be sent also. That solution we will examine, but we cannot pore over a position to find a solution which perhaps does not exist, as we suspect is the case with yours, for we *have* put it on the board. Further, *White* should always be the side to mate. We shall soon be in possession of chess type, and will then furnish chess diagrams and men.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ESSAI—February 20th, at Meadow Street, Fort, the wife of Mr. W. J. Essai, General Merchant, of a son.

SHUTTLEWORTH—February 20th, at River View, Poona, the wife of Allen T. Shuttleworth, Esq., Conservator of Forests, N. D., Bombay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNETT—February 11th, at Ootacamund, the wife of John B. Burnett, of a daughter.

D'CRUZ—February 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Andrew D'Cruz, of a son.

HURST—February 13th, at Dehra, the wife of J. Hurst, Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS—DALTON—February 13th, at Trevandrum, James Eyers Thomas, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Army, second son of the late Reverend J. Thomas, C. M. S., to Mary Dalton, eldest daughter of the Reverend John Neale Dalton, M. A., of Milton Keynes.

VARDON—STRATFORD—February 15th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Edward Stephen Vardon, to Rebecca, sixth daughter of George Stratford, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

JONES—February 14th, at his residence, 87, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, Augustus D. Jones, Esq., of Ballygunge, late Superintendent of Stamp Office, aged 53 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873.

As our Political Correspondent has remarked they have been in a very martial mood at home of late, and something of that spirit has also been roused among us in India. There is no doubt that a good exciting war is considered by many people as rather a desideratum at present, and, among other reasons, in order to assist in putting an end to strikes and bringing the working men of England to something like their senses.

In such circumstances it is impossible not to read with deep interest and a feeling almost akin to alarm, the article on the state of the British Navy in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*. It is most desirable for the protection of Great Britain against one of those great *coups d'état* which have become so common of late, that its Navy should be superior not only to the Navy of any other European power but almost to those of any two combined. Without that, in the present state of scientific appliances, we cannot feel ourselves safe from an invasion or secure of having time to bring our army into a condition in which it might meet the sudden attack of immense forces. The reviewer makes sardonic reference to such phrases as "we are at peace with all the world," and "we are respected and beloved in Europe "and America." He also points out that the campaign which ended at Sadowa accomplished one of the most important changes in the space of a few weeks in political geography which has been recorded in Europe; and he goes on to remark that "in June 1870 we had been told "that never was the political horizon so entirely "without a cloud; in July, three-quarters of "a million of armed men were rushing headlong "to each other's destruction, and one of the "disputants, turning King's evidence, enabled "us to judge of the amount of respect which "armed and aggressive nations were prepared "to pay to European treaties. In a moment "the French Empire crumbled into dust, and "while we were still under the impression of "the catastrophe of Sedan, a haughty and imperious despatch from an august ally shattered "to pieces the Treaty of Paris, and rendered "fruitless our sanguinary and costly struggle in "the Crimea."

These events and others of a similar kind would appear to show that this is an age of European catastrophes, or, as we may otherwise phrase it, is a time when nations are particularly liable to be suddenly garotted by their neighbours and then compelled to submit to immense demands which place them in a much lower position than they occupied before.

Mr. Gladstone's streak of silver sea would do almost nothing now-a-days to protect England were it not for the English vessels of war which can be steamed into it; therefore the state of the English Navy must at all times be a matter of immense national interest. There has for long been a sort of vague general idea abroad that our Navy has always been kept very strong, a great deal stronger than the Navy of any other power. But the alarming thing about this article is that it shows that at several critical points during the last few years while we have been holding this belief we have thereby been indulging in a delusion, and if the matter had come to the test of actual war it would have been found that the French Navy would have been equal, and at some moments superior, to our own. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war England had 145 sail of the line and France only 77; but in 1858 the number of screw line of battle ships of each country was exactly equal, and France was building four iron-clads while England was not building any. In May 1863 England had six iron-clads ready for sea while France had no less than ten. If a battle had been fought in the Channel in 1864 each nation would have had eleven iron-clads with an addition on the French side of four iron-clads good for fair weather, but of these eleven sea-going iron-clads nine of the French and only six of the English would have been wholly plated, and though some advantages would have been found on the side of the English vessels, the reviewer is of opinion that "the struggle, "even without the four floating batteries, could "not but have been unfavourable to the English "fleet; and if the weather had been such as to "permit their participating in the fray, must "have ended in a disaster not pleasant to contemplate."

As it happened, both countries made slower progress with their naval armament than they expected, but still we are told that "in 1864 the "Navy of England was not superior to that of "France for fighting purposes, either in the "numbers of its ships or in their individual excellency; and that it was inferior to a combination of any two Powers, of which France "was one. It is not intended to deny that our "unarmoured wooden screw fleet was still "numerous, and capable of preying upon the "commerce of other nations, and even of acting "with considerable effect against the aggressions "of barbarous Powers; though it must not be "forgotten that even for such purposes the "ships we had available would have been outnumbered by a junction between the ships (of "a similar type) of France and Holland, or "France and the United States; yet such ships "could have done nothing towards the success "of a great battle fought for the purpose of "destroying an invading force on the one side, "and on the other, for securing a landing for "an expeditionary army. A naval battle lost "by us in the Channel would have rendered "the invasion of England certain, and its success more than probable. A naval battle won "by us in the Channel would have been a defensive advantage to England, and would "have rendered an attack on French arsenals "possible; but it must be owned that the stake "played for by England in such a battle would "be far higher than that of France, and that "it was, and is, the duty of the governing "powers of this country to make certain of "winning so momentous a game."

These statements suggest very serious reflections, and may serve to point out how much England might have owed either to the good-will or to the weakness of Napoleon III. The year 1864 was the year of the attack of Prussia and Austria upon Denmark, when England was very nearly going to war for the protection of Denmark. We spent that year on the Continent of Europe, and know well how strong was the feeling there against England except in Switzerland and Italy. France even was in an unfriendly state towards us because of our refusing to join her in supporting the Polish Insurrection of 1863 and on account of our refusing the invitation of Napoleon, issued at the close of that year, for the nations of Europe to meet in Congress to discuss and agree upon a solution of the more serious questions which threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. A war with England would in 1864 have been exceedingly popular in France, and Napoleon might easily have obtained one on conditions most favourable to himself if he had only diplomatically encouraged us to go on a few steps further in regard to Denmark and then fallen out with us. But as it was we were almost on the point of going to war for Denmark with no ally except the little Scandinavian Kingdom of Sweden and Norway, which would certainly have joined us, for, as a Swede expressed it to us, it was only waiting for a word from England in order to fly to the aid of Denmark. If then England had gone to war against Prussia and Austria in order to support Denmark, as it very nearly did, we feel pretty sure that France would have gone to war at that moment with England in order to revenge the battle of Waterloo, to clear off a number of other little scores, and to prove to the people who were the first to reject the Emperor's invitation for a Congress, the truth of the Emperor's remark that if the Congress were not held there would be a cataclysm. It would be interesting to know what projects, what dreams, were then entertained by the adventurers of the Empire and by the darker spirits of France—dreams of realizing Blücher's wish when he surveyed the streets of London, of sweeping the vaults of the Bank of England, of parcelling out fair English land and conquering fair English dames and demoiselles. We are all thankful for the escape of England from the Spanish Armada and from the naval combination by which the first Napoleon hoped to be able to effect an invasion of the country: but we do not know that England was ever in greater danger than it was in the year 1864, or had more reason to congratulate itself upon escape from a danger which at the moment it did not see. It is true that the Danish navy would have been of some assistance to us in such circumstances as we have now supposed, and the superiority of our sailors over those of France might have secured a victory even over large mechanical odds; but it is not right that a matter of overpowering national importance should at any time be left in such a state of risk.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

ON Wednesday we mentioned that H. M.'s frigate Wolverine had on the previous day been successfully placed upon the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island, to have her bottom and copper cleaned. The cleaning work has been expeditiously done, for the Wolverine was hauled out of the Lift at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was again riding at her moorings in the harbour before sundown. Everything passed off satisfactorily.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

The Galway prosecution case has resulted in the acquittal of Bishop Duggan.

The Army Estimates for the current year amount to £13,231,400, being a decrease of £408,100.

The entry of Don Carlos into Spain has been contradicted.

The Spanish Conservatives intend to demand the dissolution of the Cortes, and a convocation of a Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Coals in London yesterday declined 3s. to 4s., but at the South Durham collieriers there has been an advance of 2¼ to 3.

A movement has been commenced at Blackburn to close the Mills in consequence of the dearness and scarcity of fuel.

The Spanish War Minister has asked for a credit for arming the people.

The statement that a fifth milliard would be paid in July next is incorrect.

Negociations are pending, and it is expected that the result will end in the payment being made in September or November.

PARIS, 19TH FEBRUARY.

The Committee of Thirty have adopted M. Dufaure's proposal that the Assembly before dissolution shall legislate for the transmission of the executive power and for the creation of a second chamber.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, and the London Cotton Market is unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 6 13/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

At the periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India to-day the following allotments were made:—£439,000 to Calcutta, £250,000 to Bombay, £11,000 to Madras. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅜d. received 16 per cent., and Bombay at the same rate 33 per cent. The average rates of allotment were as follows:—Calcutta 1/10-77, Bombay 1/10-75.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London on the 18th inst.

RUMOURS hint at a Camp of Exercise next year in Oudh.

THE Simla collections of the late Colonel Tytler are being removed to Calcutta for exhibition.

THE Maharaja of Travancore is reported to have been so satisfied with his journey to Bombay, that he has consented to allow the first Prince to take a tour through Northern India.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal left Calcutta for Arrah on Saturday, and will be absent a week. His visit, it is understood, is connected with the Soane irrigation project now under consideration.

THE Europeans in Bankok are, we read, turning their attention largely to the cultivation of pepper and tobacco, especially the latter, as the specimens of Siamese tobacco exhibited in London and Paris were pronounced of a very superior quality.

A CORRESPONDENT at Baroda assures us that the news of Colonel Barr's death was received there by all classes with regret; and the Gaekwar immediately on hearing the news ordered minute guns to be fired corresponding to the age of the deceased.

SIR HARRY PARKES, British Minister in Japan, who has been in England on furlough, is expected to arrive in Bombay *en route* to Japan by the incoming mail steamer. During his stay in Bombay we believe His Excellency will be the guest of Sir Albert Sassoon.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Baroda—" Haribada's fate appears to cause H.H. the Gaekwar's present favourites to set their houses in order by leading them to convey their 'savings' to other territory, for they are not certain of the duration of their prosperity."

ONE DHULEEP SINGH, a notorious dacoit and murderer, who escaped from the Lullutpore jail in July 1871, and since committed endless atrocities, has at last met his doom. He was shot dead by a native officer of the district police, and his body taken in to Lullutpore on the 14th instant.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has ordered the discontinuance of the practice of killing dogs in the streets, as many petitions have been received from Dehli and other places, stating that such a practice gives great offence to the people. In future all dogs "killed for sanitary reason" are to be destroyed at some place set apart for the purpose.

WE publish to-day the programme of the Bombay Hunt Steeplechases, which come off on the 5th and 12th proximo, and would take this opportunity of urging those gentlemen who intend to enter horses for the races to do so without delay, so that the committee may know early what sort of sport may be expected. The committee have been at some pains to arrange for the meeting, and we hope that sporting gentlemen will come forward with their horses in such numbers as to secure a couple of days' good sport, or at all events to prevent a repetition of what occurred at the late Steeplechases, a withdrawal of some of the races from the card.

THE *Englishman*:—" We hear that Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, of the North Eastern Circle, Bengal Provincial Public Works, having been transferred from Bengal on special deputation to the N. W. Provinces, Captain J. P. Steel, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, now officiating assistant to the (Bengal Provincial) Secretary and Chief Engineer, will be, as a temporary measure, in charge of the North Eastern Circle of Superintendency until the appointment of another Superintending Engineer at Dacca. We also hear that Colonel J. E. T. Nicholls, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary, Bengal P. W. Provincial Branch, now on furlough to Europe, returns to India in April next."

DR. FORBES WATSON has reported upon certain Indian gums and resins submitted to him by the Agricultural Department, and, on the whole, unfavourably. The "Simli" gum obtained in the North-Western Provinces from the *Zyziphus flexuosa*, as also the "dhawa" from the Central Provinces, are pronounced unworthy of export. The Hyderabad gums, "dowra" (*Conocarpus latifolia*), "mohin" (*Oodina*), "chironji" (*Buchanania*) are all put down as low class. Besides the lac, there is of those submitted no gum certain to be remunerative in export except perhaps the South Indian "karrai," obtained from the *Sterculia urens*; but the products of the acacias have not yet been submitted for examination. Of the resins, that from the Burmese pines, *Khasyana* and *Massoniana*, is very favourably reported upon.

THE *Courrier de l'Inde Francais* announces that a grave quarrel has just arisen between the Governor of Pondicherry and M. le Procureur Général. On the occasion of the marriage of his daughter with M. Crémazy, the *Courrier* says, " M. Faron, setting aside the most ordinary rules of propriety, and giving free course to the antipathies which the intriguers who surround him have induced, so behaved to the magistracy of our colony as to give just cause of annoyance to M. le Procureur Général. After an exchange of letters on the subject, the Governor summoned the chef de la justice of our possessions in India, and after a conversation in which, it appears, M. Faron showed all the bitterness and irritability of his bilious nature, M. le Procureur Général retired declaring that he could only refer the matter to the Minister of Justice, to which the Governor replied that he would represent the matter to the Minister of Marine." The *Courrier* then proceeds to lecture the Governor.

THE *Pioneer*:—"Bhagulpore is infested just now by Cashmeree vagrants, over a hundred strong, who have been brought together there from different parts of Bengal in view to their deportation out of British territory. These gangs of gypsies are, we understand, not true Cashmerees, though commonly styled such. Many of them come from Trans-Indus countries, and have wandered in gangs over all India and Burmah. They are a fearful nuisance in a Bengalee village, where they terrify the women into fits, bully the men, and generally end by levying contributions as a bribe to move on. Their ostensible occupation is traffic in false stones, pearls, and sometimes ponies. One gang has accumulated a wonderful collection of gold coins of all countries and ages in the course of its wanderings. The expense of deporting these lusty beggars is of course no trifle. It would be cheaper for Government to stop them on the frontier at the outset, than to let them pillage up and down the land for years, and then pay their passage home when their wallets are filled. We are indeed a singularly forbearing, somewhat stupid, lot of despots after all."

ADMIRAL DUPRE, the Governor of French Cochin China, has just returned from France with instructions to establish a French Protectorate over the dominions of the King of Anam, owing to the inability of that Government to prevent its subjects entering into conspiracies against the French at Cochin, or to suppress the pirates which infest the coasts. The French demands, which have been forwarded to Hue, are:—" A French Protectorate of the whole Kingdom of Anam. The installation of a French Resident at Hue, assisted by a Military, Commercial, and Industrial Commission. The establishment of a French force at Hue and Touranne, at the expense of the Anamite Treasury, sufficient to ensure respect to the French flag, and protect French subjects. The acceptation by the Hue Government of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation drawn up in terms most favourable to the interests of both nations. The cession to France *en toute propriete*, of some considerable slices of Tonquin territory, necessary to establish solidly French authority. The defrayment either in hard cash or in kind, by the Hue Government, of the cost of the expedition, which is to bring all this about, and also of the French Protectorate."

THE Bengal census figures bring out some curious facts regarding the proportion of children to grown-up persons among the different races inhabiting the Lower Provinces, which have led the *Englishman* to the conclusion that notwithstanding universality of marriage, and that generally at a very early age, the proportion of children is much lower among the Hindus than among any other of the Indian races, and that it is lowest in those districts where the Aryan race has suffered the least intermixture. "Indeed," remarks our contemporary, "little doubt is left in our minds that deterioration of race from breeding in-and-in is in operation among this race in Bengal, and that the high proportion of children in this country as compared with England is due, not to greater fertility, but to the prevalence of a lower death-rate among infants and young children, and to the comparative absence of unmarried women. The proportion of births to population is greater than in England, but that of births to married women is probably much lower. So conspicuous is the superior fertility of both aborigines and Mahomedans, that Mr. Beverley looks to the fact of the latter being largely tainted with aboriginal blood for an explanation of the larger proportion of children among them."

MILITARY ITEMS.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS for Musketry have been ordered to wear the pugree of the division or district in which they may be serving.

COLONEL FULLERTON, Deputy Judge-Advocate, now on his way to Europe, has been transferred from the Presidency and East Frontier districts to Allahabad, Colonel C. F. Browne, Deputy Judge-Advocate, at present on furlough, taking his place in Bengal. Meanwhile Colonel Nedham will continue to officiate for Colonel Browne.

BRIGADIER GENERAL INGALL, commanding the Presidency District, being about to proceed on inspection duty to Dum-Dum, the command of the garrison will be assumed by Colonel I. S. D. Tulloch, 28th Punjab Native Infantry, from this date.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 18.

WE have been informed that the Government of India has sanctioned a retiring pension of Rs. 300 per mensem for Mr. W. D. Re Philipe, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Bengal Army, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.—*Ibid*.

WE learn that Captain B. Smith, lately serving in the Commissariat Department with the Looshai Field Force under Colonel Davidson, has been appointed to the executive charge of the commissariat at Ferozepore. The abovementioned officer leaves the Presidency shortly.—*Ibid*.

A LATE Government of India Gazette states that under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, G. G. O. of 26th May 1870, placing Major E. P. Lloyd, now Lloyd Harries, Bengal Staff Corps, on the Retired List, is hereby cancelled. The order occupies three lines, and corrects, in as far as it can, the injustice of just as many years. Injustice beyond all doubt, or why this order? So much is certain, but what about Major Harries; does the restitution come at all near to qualify, to compensate, the wrong done? Most assuredly not. The Supreme Government has done what it can to undo the act of a subordinate Government. We have no desire to detract from so praiseworthy an attempt. None the less the fact remains that Major Harries has suffered beggary and disgrace for three whole years for no sufficient reason—for no reason at all. It would be out of place here to speak of the sacrifice at which that officer has fought to regain his fair name—children removed from schools, prospects of a son permanently blighted, for these are domestic rather than public matters. None the less they should be told, if we would understand the cruelties which prejudice and personal feeling sometimes inflict under official guise. If, as we are assured by Government, Major Harries was disgraced on insufficient grounds, by whom was the injustice committed, what are the names of those individuals, and why should not an action at law be open to the aggrieved officer?—*Ibid*.

OUR CHESS CORNER.

WE made a mistake yesterday in our reply to "Kaira," to whom we would say generally that a Knight's tour is any tour which starts from one square and covers all the others in 63 moves.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE JULGAUM DISTRICT DAMAGED BY RAIN.

THE following telegram, which was yesterday received from the District Cotton Inspector for Khandeish and the Deccan, was yesterday placed at our disposal by the Cotton Commissioner's office:—

"Julgaum, February 20.—Heavy rain continues damaging grain and kuppas. Cotton ginning and traffic stopped."

NEWS-LETTER.

RAJCOTE, 16TH FEBRUARY.

THERE was a meeting of the Kamdars of Chiefs of superior grade held yesterday at the Agency, at which an animated discussion took place, on one or two important matters, which stand over for further consideration. The Kamdars appear to attach considerable weight to the opinion expressed by Mr. Peile, knowing them to emanate from a free and unprejudiced mind, and to be the result of deep thought and earnest reflection.

The Special Assistant in charge of the Gondul State, the other day, made an important discovery, in having suddenly found out, that one of his subordinates, the Mamlutdar of Dhorajee, is quite unfit to discharge his duties, and in spite of his long, faithful, and valuable services, which extend over twenty years, ten of which were passed as Revenue Assistant in States under Government management, he removed him from an appointment, which he had efficiently and worthily held for such a number of years.

In consequence of the vacancy thus caused, the Special Assistant has thought fit to appoint his Deputy, Rao Bahadoor Dajeeba Soonderlall, to officiate as Mamlutdar, on the Irish mode of granting promotion—the Moonsiff of Gondul, Bhiccoba Pandoorung, to act as Deputy Assistant, and one Soonderjee Doorgadass, the Vukeel of the State, in attendance on the Special Assistant, to act as Moonsiff of Gondul.

In reference to these appointments I may remark, that though I know of no reason for the summary dismissal of the Mamlutdar, yet, to place in a subordinate position one who holds the post of Deputy Assistant, is a measure that must have a tendency to throw discredit on the British administration in Native States. I would further remark that the nomination of the State Vukeel to the responsible post of Moonsiff, who has to exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction, is a mistake. To explain myself fully, I should assert that a State Vukeel is a sort of agent of the State, and is not required to possess any legal knowledge, while a Moonsiff, who is called upon to administer the law daily, must possess that qualification.

I am not aware whether these arrangements, have met with Mr. Peile's approval, but it is to be hoped, that when they come before that gentleman for approval, they will be set aside, and only such arrangements ordered that will conduce to the well-being of the population of such a large and commercial State as Gondul Dhorajee is.

The Special Assistant has the other day issued an order to the police at Gondul, which is to the effect that they were authorized to have recourse to violent measures, by using their "dokas," or batons of authority, on the persons of those whom they may have to arrest, and that individuals who have cause to complain respecting such treatment should do so to *him alone*, and *not to any subordinate magistrate*.

I hear that Jemadar Syud Ulvee, of the "Federal Seebundy," has, since the date of my last, arrested a dozen more men said to have been dacoits. The Jemadar has suddenly become so energetic and zealous, that I anticipate the province will soon be rid of the lawless and bloodthirsty men, who occasionally commit excesses of a serious nature.

Weather becoming disagreeable during the day, thermometer at noon 84°. Small pox and measles among children have put in an appearance.

BOMBAY.

KHANDEISH.—Mr. J. W. Walker has been appointed to act as Assistant and Sessions Judge of Khandeish.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—This festival commences on the 1st March and will terminate on the 10th of that month.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—Twenty persons have passed the departmental examination, held at Tanna in October last.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF SATTARA.—Mr. J. Hearn, Deputy Collector of Sattara, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE GAEKWAR.—The brother-in-law of the Gaekwar of Baroda arrived here on Wednesday and proceeded to Rutnagherry.

DACOITY.—The other day, a Hindu cultivator was looted by a gang of dacoits between Sojitra and Roonuj, belonging to the territory of the Gaekwar.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Chitty, Controller of Military Accounts, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

A NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the High Court have issued a sunnud to Mr. Burjorjee Eduljee Modi, Vakeel, High Court, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the district of Tanna.

THE GAEKWAR'S CHUDDER.—The whole of the "Chudder" has now arrived from Baroda, and while speaking of the Exhibition we may mention that the Exhibition is to be open on Sunday from 2 to 6 P.M.

HOUSE-TAX AT BROACH.—We notice that the Broach Association has not received a favourable reply to their petition to the Viceroy of India with reference to the levy of house-tax at Broach.

THE WEATHER AT BARODA.—From Baroda we learn that from Sunday till Wednesday there had been a good deal of thunder and lightning, and some rain. There was a heavy shower at Anund on Sunday.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—The Nawab of Radhunpore, Kattywar, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, accompanied by about fifty followers, and took up his residence temporarily in a bungalow on the Grant Road.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF KULLADGHEE.—Mr. A. Lyon, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Kulladghee, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from April next.

AHMEDNUGGUR SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmednuggur, during Mr. Warden's absence, on leave.

DISTURBANCE AT GODHRA.—It is stated that during the last Buckree Eed day a serious disturbance took place at Godhra between a number of Mahomedans. Fifty of the offenders are now undergoing their trial before the magistrate of the place.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.—From an official list of Deputy Collectors issued on the 17th instant, we see that there are at present four appointments of first grade, five of second grade, five of third grade, ten of fourth grade, and thirteen of fifth grade Deputy Collectors.

BRAVE CONDUCT OF A LASCAR.—On Wednesday a Hindoo girl named Suckoo was playing near the Government Coal Depot when she accidentally fell into the water. A lascar, who was passing at the time, immediately jumped into the water and took her out quite safe.

IT is said that Tukht Singh, the late Raja of Jodhpore, had twelve wives. It is believed that his eldest son Juswunt Singh will succeed him. On the day when the news of the death of Tukht Singh was received, the Marwarees of Bombay had their moustaches shaved as a token of mourning.

FIRE AT KAIRA.—On Thursday, the 13th instant, a fire broke out in the house of a carpenter named Tricum Cursondas, situated in the village of Amkspore, in the Kaira district. The house was completely destroyed, and the damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 1,000.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a man named Dajee Jojee was charged with stealing a piece of long-cloth, belonging to Mr. C. Collis, Marine Storekeeper in the employ of the P. and O. Company. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SWEET-TOOTHED BURGLAR.—Mr. A Parker, residing in No 32 Berkley Place, reported to the executive police that on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, some person entered his dining-room and stole a table cloth, some jam and some marmalade, bread and butter, &c. Enquiries are being made by the police.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held on Wednesday at Dr. Hewlett's office concerning the death of Maria Strella, woman, who was picked up on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury found the woman had died from heart disease.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th February 1873, Rs. 84,29,986; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,04,103; total balance, Rs. 85,34,089. There are in addition 1,27 646 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

AHMEDABAD AND AHMEDNUGGUR CIVIL COURTS.—The Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the Ahmedabad district, except that of the Subordinate Judge of Dhanduka and Gogo, for six weeks, from the 1st of May next, and of the latter, for six weeks, from the 20th of April; and the Civil Courts in the Ahmednuggur District, for six weeks, from the 11th April next.

"THE BELLS."—Hark! those Bells again! To-night Mr. and Mrs. Bennee will repeat "the Bells" for the third time, and as the play has been cleverly put upon the stage, and Mr. Bennee has made a hit as 'Mathias,' we hope they will be rewarded with a good house. The proceedings will be under the patronage of the chief Masons in Bombay, who will probably form a spectacle worth looking at in themselves.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—At a sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, chairman, Mr. H. Forman and Rao Nana Moroba, members, a case was called for hearing, in which one Narron Purshotum was charged with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer. Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution. The Court fined the defendant double the value of the opium and double the duty. The opium was ordered to be sold by auction.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—Hajee Adam Hajee Jacob, who was concerned in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case, and who was arrested last week, was yesterday charged before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, with fabricating false evidence and abetment thereof, and with preferring false charges against Curreemkhan bin Sudookhan, Haroon Latiff, and Walljee Khemjee, with intent to injure them, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Taylor, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Payne applied for a postponement of the case, on the ground that one of his chief witnesses was not present in Court. Mr. Taylor opposed the application, contending that there was no case against his client, and that he should be discharged at once. The Magistrate postponed the hearing of the case till the 5th proximo, and admitted the prisoner to bail.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 18th February, was 279, being 46 less than in the preceding week, 124 less than the total of the week ending 20th February 1872, and 61 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 220 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth exc. of still-born.
Colaba	16,601	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	6	4
Fort, Southern	2,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	13	10
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Market	43,169	2	3	...	1	3	3	...	13	28
Mandwee	35,100	...	12	...	2	1	...	...	22	15
Chukla	36,74[illegible]	...	9	...	1	1	1	...	[illegible]	12
Oomburkharee	49,873	1	7	...	2	2	1	1	18	10
Dongree	25,556	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	11	5
Dhobeetulao	37,91	...	6	...	2	...	2	1	14	14
Phunesaree	20,760	1	5	1	3	1	1	...	13	4
Booleshwur	36,029	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	1[illegible]	10
Kharatulao	23,638	1	3	1	1	2	2	...	16	12
Koombarwara	27,594	2	5	...	2	1	2	...	15	12
Khetwaree	21,231	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Girgaum	24,817	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	11
Chowpatee	7,531	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1
Mazagon	20,973	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	12	5
Tarwaree	10,053	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Kamat. & Byc.	75,0[illegible]8	2	13	...	4	4	8	...	42	26
Parell	13,733	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	6
Seoree	4,460	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
[illegible]eo	11,572	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	6
Mahim	14,310	1	6	...	...	1	..	...	8	3
Worlee	10,[illegible]42	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	3
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	......	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Bombay	644,405	28	110	2	23	22	30	3	279	220
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		25	109	5	30	51	40	3	340	131

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth exc. of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	9	8
Brahman	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	12	2
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	7	3
Hindoo of other Caste	18	65	1	13	8	15	2	143	110
Hindoo Out-caste	1	4	...	3	1	2	...	12	5
Moosulman	3	20	...	5	5	6	1	64	41
Parsee	...	3	...	1	..	2	...	19	24
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	2	5	...	1	...	2	...	14	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
European	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28	110	2	23	22	30	3	279	220
Corresponding week '73.	46	148	..	38	31	32	7	408	225

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HIGH COURT.—21st February.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

LONG CAUSES.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Cursoonda Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher. Part heard.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—M. H. Khan.

830-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sullaman v. Bai Baibae, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabebee, widow, and another—Venayekrow.

503-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

491-69—Dallas and Lynch—Huzrat Shawal, &c. v. Mahomed Esmael—C. Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

LONG CAUSES.

587-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Heeroo v. Bai Javer and another—C. Tyabjee.

[illegible]—Tyabjee—Naranjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

719-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

723-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Amerchund Soonderjee v. Damersey Sojan—Dallas and Lynch.

728-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Lu ha v. Mohansjee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Moonsey v. Shricrushna Naronjee—Khunderao.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Lulloobhoy Lillachund v. Hurgovun Dutram and others—No appearance.

765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v. J. L. Lushington and others—No appearance.

773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v. Shaik Ally Vulleed Abdool &c.—Mody.

777-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Agra Bank v. Morarjee Jadowjee—No appearance.

780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v. Wittoba Pandurung—Jefferson and Payne.

782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sewa Ramjee v. Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljebhoy Khaizar and others v. Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M. H. Khan.

787-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey—Tyabjee.

794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Girdhundas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghella and another—C. Tyabjee.

739-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wassoodeo Luxumonjee v. Yeshodabai, widow,—K. Morojee.

770-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Pootlabai, widow, v. Venkoo Govind and others—J. Gopal.

820-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Beconjee Pestonjee v. Joseph Jefferson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. Phlox, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Barker, will sail to-day for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and 150 men of the Kharbaree of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The barque Newcastle, 487 tons, Captain John S. Teasdale, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Newcastle (September 13th) with a cargo of 742 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. The captain reports that he experienced unsettled weather all through.

The s. s. Thomas Parker, 738 tons, Captain E Eggleton, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Sunderland (January 4th) via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 944 tons coal, and the following passengers:—Messrs. J. Augustin, A. Estephamoch, F. Schwarts, M. Grainrack, and A. Lemport, as deck passengers. The captain reports having encountered strong S. W. gales to Port Said, and also in the Red Sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The latest Java papers mention the loss of the British ship Kate Carnie from Foochow to Philadelphia with tea, but hopes are entertained of saving part of the cargo; also of the British ships Frances and Peruvian, from Java to America, with sugar. The price of rice had risen very high in Java, but the official reports state that there is no fear of a famine.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.		Height.		February.	Low Water. Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
4	8 m	2	2	Friday 21	11	13 m	4	7
6	27 a	2	11		......		......	
5	25 m	1	8	Saturday 22	0	2 m	0	1
7	53 a	3	8		0	30 a	5	0
7	9 m	1	9	Sunday 23	1	44 m	0	5
9	11 a	4	8		1	55 a	5	7
8	36 m	2	8	Monday.......... 24	3	8 m	1	4
10	3 a	5	10		3	6 a	1	6
9	45 m	3	11	Tuesday.......... 25	4	8 m	2	9
10	46 a	6	11		4	6 a	7	4
10	40 m	5	1	Wednesday ... 26	4	52 m	4	5
11	25 a	7	8		4	55 a	7	9
11	32 m	6	1	Thursday 27	5	25 m	5	10
......		......			5	41 a	7	10

Moon—New, 27th. 8h. 12m., A.M.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by the Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending 1st and 8th inst., 182,950½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land—14,926½ cwts. were imported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 150,777 cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, 17,120 cwts. by the East India Railway, and 126¼ cwts. by the Madras Railway. From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 7th and 14th inst., 40,831 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water—1,501 cwts. from the Persian Gulf, 5,300 cwts. from Cutch, 25,166 cwts. from the British Concan, 8,552 cwts. from British Gujerat, 307 cwts. from the province of Sind, and 5 cwts. from the Madras Presidency.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR.

The following is an abstract of the Report for 1872:—

This fund was first suggested on the 21st November 1871, and commenced active operations on January 1st, 1872.

2. Its aim is to relieve deserving European and Eurasian poor, who from sickness or want of employment often need *temporary* help.

3. Its mode of relief is by tickets for bread, rice and wood. Tea is occasionally given, and in emergent cases rent is paid, but *no money* is given except under special circumstances. Where there is a fair prospect of employment elsewhere, railway fares are paid, a ticket being secured at the station.

4. Each case is visited before relieved, and every particular obtained, and a printed form filled up: One question is,—"Any relief elsewhere?" This fact of visiting each case has protected the fund from much imposition. Many instances can be given.

5. During the past year, 213 cases have been relieved, classified as follows:—36 Europeans, 161 Eurasians, 16 West Indians *i.e.*—73 men, 62 women, 78 children—*i.e.* 154 Protestants, 57 Romanists, 2 Non-Christians.

6. *Relief* given has been as under:—bread 7,358 loaves, rice 5,362 lbs., wood 10,444 bundles. Rents paid have amounted to Rs. 76, schooling Rs. 47, fares by railway and boat Rs. 130-3. Granted under special circumstances Rs. 178-12.

7. Under the head of Fares by Railway, &c., are the following particulars:—Sent to Bhosawul 1, to Poona 5, to Kurrachee 3, to Lahore 1, to Allahabad 2.

8. Many have adopted this fund as a medium of relief, and have refused to give money to those who go from house to house. The treasurer will attend to any case sent to him; and the committee desire that it should be stated in this abstract, that if through this fund, or some such channel, relief were given instead of by money, much waste and imposition would be avoided.

9. Annexed is the statement of account for the past year.

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Donations and Subscriptions	1,732	4	0
Interest	7	0	10
	1,739	4	10

Disbursements.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Printing, &c.	37	8	0
Contractors' Bills, 7,358 loaves, 5,362 lbs. rice, 10,444 bundles wood	1,170	4	7
Paid rent, schooling, railway fares, and special grants	431	15	0
Paid for Tea	31	8	0
Balance in hand	68	1	3
	1,739	4	10

T. K. WEATHERHEAD, Treasurer.
Girgaum Mission Church, 19th February 1873.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver and Stomach.—Hot weather with chilly mornings and evenings always produces derangement of the digestive and assimilating organs, which demands early attention. For the speedy cure of indigestion nothing equals Holloway's Pills. They have long been recognised both at home and abroad as the safest and most effectual remedy for sick headache, nervousness, pains in the stomach, flatulency, biliousness, nausea, simple and bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, dry skin, and torpid bowels. Holloway's Pills protect the system from the deleterious effects of malaria and variable temperatures, thus proving themselves most valuable at this season, when the organs of digestion are most sorely tried. They may be advantageously taken, without hindrance to business or pleasure.

HIGH COURT.—20th February.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Gibbs.)

CONVENIENCE OF COUNSEL.

CURSONDAS NENSEY V. BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM.

On the above case, which is part-heard, being called on, Mr. Anstey and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiff. Both Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macpherson, who were instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher for the defendant, were not present. Mr. Marriott being said to be engaged at the Criminal Sessions, Mr. Macpherson was sent for and some delay occurred.

Mr. Anstey—I ask that the case should now go on. It is our case, the plaintiff's, that is before the Court; and I say we must be allowed to finish it. I may not be able to attend to it another day to which it may be adjourned, if it is adjourned. If counsel are not able to attend to their cases, as is the case here, it is their duty to make over their briefs to other counsel, of whom there are many.

Mr. Macpherson said he appeared with Mr. Marriott for the defendant. Mr. Marriott would be engaged all day at the Sessions; and he (Mr. Macpherson) had a case in Mr. Justice Green's Court, which would necessarily detain him there.

Mr. Anstey said if an adjournment was granted, the result would be this. A counsel would take briefs in six courts, if there were so many, whereas he (Mr. Anstey), if he confined himself to one Court and took no other briefs, would—for the convenience of the other counsel who took six briefs—find he had nothing else to do for the rest of the day. Such a thing was never done in England. The learned counsel was now in possession of the field, and he asked that he might be allowed to remain in possession until he finished his case. After that was done, his Lordship might adjourn the defendant's case or do anything else with it. He did not know why the attornies for the defendant, not knowing how their counsel would be occupied, should not have made over the briefs to other counsel. For aught the learned counsel knew, an adjournment might shipwreck his client's case.

Mr. Macpherson said cases had been adjourned for Mr. Anstey's convenience when he was engaged in another place. He had himself consented to adjournments for his friend's convenience; and in one case Mr. Justice Green had to rise when Mr. Anstey was engaged at the Criminal Sessions in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case.

Mr. Anstey—The cases that were adjourned were fresh cases, not part-heard cases as this one is. If this case is adjourned, I must go home and I have nothing else to do. I protest against an adjournment. It would be an injustice to my client as well as to myself.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said there was this to be said. Mr. Macpherson, it was known, would be engaged at the Sessions; and the defendant's attornies ought to have made some arrangement for this case.

Mr. Macpherson said he was not required at the Sessions, but had to attend a case before Mr. Justice Green. He himself had consented to adjournments for Mr. Anstey's convenience, but should do so no longer.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said he remembered one case in his Court, which was adjourned for Mr. Anstey's convenience.

Mr. Macpherson—The Advocate-General is against me in the other Court. I will see if he is more accommodating and hope to return in a few minutes. (Leaves the Court.)

Mr. Anstey—Your Lordship distinctly understands that Mr. Macpherson is not officially engaged as Clerk of the Crown. He is allowed to leave his official duties and take up a case in another Court. It is modestly expected that I am to give up my day's practice in order to give my friend two days' practice. I will not do it. There are plenty of barristers at the Bar, I am sorry to say.

Afterwards, the Hon. Mr. Scoble came into Court and watched the case for Mr. Macpherson, who was engaged in Mr. Justice Green's Court. Two witnesses for the plaintiff were examined, and through his Lordship's courtesy their cross-examination was reserved until Mr. Macpherson came in about 2 p.m.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

FORGERY AND FALSE EVIDENCE.

Sudanund Pandurang and Vishnoo Ramchunder were charged as follows:—Vishnoo Ramchunder with having, on the 1st of November 1871, forged a document in the Marathi language purporting to be the last will and testament of Canoba Dadajee, and the first prisoner was charged with abetting the forgery. Both prisoners were charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and with having, on the 22nd of November, when applying for probate of forged will, made false statements while under solemn affirmation to speak the truth.

Prisoners were also charged in a number of other counts with giving false evidence and abetting each other in so doing during the judicial proceedings on the ecclesiastical side of the High Court before Mr. Justice Green.

Mr. Marriott prosecuted, and Mr. Sackville Davis defended the prisoners.

Before the prisoners were arraigned,

Mr. Sackville Davis said he wished to make an application under section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, which allowed the prisoners to be discharged on the ground that the charges were clearly unsustainable, which would have the effect of a *nolle prosequi*.

The Judge—That section to apply where the Judge is of opinion that the charges are unsustainable. It is intended to give power to the Judges to enter a *nolle prosequi* which, until the passing of this Act, the Advocate-General only had power to do. The only power which is contemplated by the Act is that of the Judge, not of the counsel.

Mr. Davis—It is the duty of counsel to bring to the notice of your Lordship the grounds on which the charges are unsustainable.

The Judge—I differ from you there. I think the charges are perfectly sustainable. I read the depositions some ten days or a fortnight since, and am of opinion that the charges are sustainable.

Mr. Davis—Will your Lordship allow me to point out in the depositions the grounds to which I allude.

The Judge—No, I think it is not necessary. I have never heard such an application under that section before.

The prosecution arose out of an application made by the first prisoner for probate of the will of his grandfather Kerroba Dadajee. To that application one Rajoo Balloo entered a caveat and the matter came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Green in June last, and the result of his judgment was that the will was a forgery, and in consequence the present prosecution had been instituted. The following is an outline of the facts of the case as stated in evidence:—

The alleged testator, who was the grandfather of the first prisoner, was named Kerroba Dadajee, and died on the 3rd October 1862, about 70 years of age. At the time of his death he lived at Parell, where a considerable portion of his property was situated. He left two grandsons and a son named Pandoorang Kerroba. The grandsons were the first prisoner and Ballaram, who had nothing to do with the case, and was not in any way mixed up with it. The effect of Kerroba Dadajee dying intestate would be that the son would take an interest in the property, and the grandsons also would be similarly interested. The latter would have no right to mortgage or sell any of the property left, except in the case of family necessities—then he would have that right. It appeared that Pandoorang was a man who spent his money freely, and in 1869 he applied for a loan of Rs. 6,300 to Rajoo Balloo partly on property of his own, and partly on his father's property. Rajoo Balloo acceded and advanced money to the extent of Rs. 6,300. The mortgage deed was dated the 10th March 1869. A day was named for the re-payment of the money, but when that came Pandoorang was unable to meet the demand. The mortgagor gave notice of his intention to effect a sale of the property, and it was actually advertised; but on the request of Pandoorang and Sudanund it was agreed to postpone it. The next thing which took place was in the latter part of the year 1871. Some other property was attached by some other creditors. Up to this time, October 1871, which it will be seen was some nine years after the old man's death, nothing had ever been said about a will, and it had always been supposed that he died intestate. Apparently Pandoorang's difficulties had culminated in 1871, and in October of that year he absconded from his house, and on that evening it would appear that he searched in a box and found this alleged will of his grandfather. The ordinary course of proceeding in propounding for probate is for the persons so applying to make an affidavit in support of his application, and in accordance with that Sudanund on the 22nd of November 1871 made an affidavit which formed one of the charges against him. On the 3rd of that month he swore that he only knew of the existence of the will. On the 23rd of October last, when his father having left the house on account of pecuniary difficulties, he searched in a box and found this will. On the 21st of November, he made an affidavit in support of the other's, which also formed the groundwork of the charges against him. In this he swore that he was the writer of the will, and wrote it under the directions of the testator. That he with the witnesses, whose alleged signature appeared on that document, were present on the 3rd of June 1862 and saw the deceased sign the paper as his last will and testament, and that the name and signature Kerroba Dadajee was in the deceased's own handwriting, and was so written in the presence of the witnesses. Notice of this application for probate of the will having been given to Rajoo Balloo, he apparently suspected its genuineness and entered this caveat, which came on before Mr. Justice Green. The result of the alleged will was very important, and was in fact to disinherit the brother Pandoorung and give the bulk of the property to his two grandsons. This would have had the effect of relieving the estate of the mortgage debt of Rs. 6,300 and the other debts incurred by the brother Pandoorung and give the whole of the property to the two grandsons, the management only being given to the son.

The first prisoner in cross-examination before Mr. Justice Green was asked whether he had found any other papers in the box in which he had found the will, and he produced amongst others a deed of release dated 6th of March 1859 to which was appended the signatures of the testator Keroba Dadajee and those of two of the witnesses whose signatures were attached to the will. It would thus be seen that the prisoners had an opportunity of copying those signatures from the deed and affixing them to the forged will, and the counsel for the prosecution said he should call an expert and several witnesses to prove that the three signatures to the will contained certain peculiarities which might be traced to those appended to the deed of release.

A number of witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were examined during the day, and at 5-30 P.M., the case for the prosecution being unfinished, the Court rose. The jury were sent to the Byculla Hotel for the night.

His Lordship declined to enlarge the prisoners on their former bail.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We (*Bangalore Herald*) regret to learn that Colonel McHutchin, of the Mysore Commission, is now lying seriously ill in Madras.

Bangalore.—Major General Barton, commanding the Mysore Division, commenced the annual inspection of Her Majesty's 89th (Princess Victoria's) Foot on Monday morning.

Confiscation of Penknives.—The Customs House authorities have confiscated a pack of penknives, consigned to one of our local firms, as they contained indecent photos.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Campbell v. Campbell and Humphreys.—The suit brought by Mr. Arthur Lantwar Campbell against his wife and Mr. Albert Humphreys for a divorce, which was to have been heard on Tuesday, at the High Court, was adjourned till Wednesday by His Lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway.

More Military Outrages.—An altercation took place between two horsekeepers of the 18th Hussars on the night of the 14th, when the one stabbed the other in the neck but not severely. The aggressor was at once apprehended by the police, and the wounded man is in hospital.—*Bangalore Herald.*

The *British Burmah Gazette* contains an exhaustive report by Mr. Wilson, the officiating Meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal, on the late Balasore cyclone. Mr. Wilson gives, as exactly as they can be given, the indications of a coming cyclone in the Bay; and in its resolution upon the subject, the Bengal Government directs special attention to the necessity for constant and perfect communication between Calcutta and Saugor.

H.M.S. Zebra, which has been stationed for some time at the Straits, has been surveyed by Lloyd's surveyor at Singapore, and pronounced in a very rotten condition, but seaworthy for a voyage home, provided her guns and other heavy weights are removed from her deck, and her sides caulked. The timbers all round the ship are said to be unsound, and it is to be hoped, if she is ordered home, that we shall not hear of another Megæra catastrophe.

Educational Affairs at Mysore.—The annual distribution of prizes to the boys in the school founded by His Highness the late Maharajah of Mysore took place on Saturday morning. The chair was taken by Colonel G. B. Malleson, C. S. I. The institution consists of English, Canarese and Hindustani branches, the number of boys on the roll is 500, and the fees realized from them amounted to Rs. 2,000. Colonel Malleson delivered an address which occupied three-quarters of an hour.

A Peacemaker.—Colonel Mowbray Thomson is doing good work in Munipore by acting as arbitrator between the Munipories and the hill tribes on their southern frontier. There have been repeated hostilities in past years between the Rajah and the Soktis—much mutual treachery, reprisals, burnings, taking of captives and so on. Colonel Thomson has induced the hillmen to make the first overtures of peace by surrendering some of their last year's captives, and his only difficulty is the probability that Munipore will play false and not adhere to any bargain of reciprocity she may enter into. Fortunately Munipore is a State that must obey orders.—*Pioneer.*

Extension of the East Coast Canal.—The project for the extension of the East Coast Canal north of Madras, from Doogarazapatam to Kistnapatam, for which a revised estimate of Rs. 2,87,000 has been submitted to Government, was commenced in 1868 on an estimate of Rs. 2,35,000, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,36,026 was incurred up to August 1869, when it became necessary to suspend operations. Of that expenditure Rs. 71,044 have been charged to the Canal Funds and Rs. 64,982 to the loan of two lakhs conceded by the Government of India in July 1869. His Excellency the Governor in Council has now determined on completing the work from Provincial Funds.

Madras Auxiliary Bible Society.—The fifty-second anniversary of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society took place on Tuesday evening in the Memorial Hall, the Venerable the Archdeacon presided. The issues of Scriptures during the year from the Depositories at Madras, Bangalore, Cottayam, and Mangalore amounted to 75,531 copies, being 17,553 copies in excess of the issues of 1871. The largest issues have occurred in the languages of the Presidency, but the above number includes also 5,196 English Scriptures, 1,534 copies of Scriptures in other languages, viz., five of Central and Northern India, four of Western Asia, and 9 of Europe, exhibiting altogether a circulation in twenty-four languages. The receipts of the year from al ordinary sources have amounted to Rs. 13,499 5-10.

Extensive Swindle at Calcutta.—The police, we learn, last week received some information upon which they acted and arrested one or more parties who had obtained large sums of money from the Calcutta public under the pretext that they were authorized agents for a late lottery, whereas in point of fact they were no agents at all. Further and full enquiries are being instituted, and the matter will in all probability form the subject of magisterial investigation this week.—*Indian Daily News.*

Another Emeute in the Sailors' Home, Calcutta.—The Superintendent of the Police Reserve Force last Wednesday afternoon received information of a disturbance in the Government Shipping Office, which is in the same building with the Sailors' Home, and in compliance with a requisition despatched about a dozen European officers to the scene of the affray. On their arrival it was ascertained that the captain of a ship had engaged to ship a man on board his vessel, but owing to some reason or another changed his mind and engaged another. The disappointed man took umbrage at this, and, as is alleged, struck the captain, on which the police officer on duty and Mr. Edmunds of the office came to the rescue. The row was by this time becoming general, but the presence of the police officers had the effect of subduing it. The ringleader was, however, taken into custody.—*Ibid.*

A Distressing Accident.—The police last Saturday morning received information of a child, aged 2 years, having been burnt to death. From enquiries made it appears that the mother of the deceased had retired to bed with her three daughters, aged respectively 2½, 7, and 10 years old, the last of whom, in the course of the night, being disturbed by mosquitoes, woke up, lit a *cherag*, and entered the bed with a view of killing her tormentors. While so engaged she set fire to the curtains, and without giving any alarm set about attempting to quench the flames. The mother in the meanwhile, feeling the heat of the flames, woke up and seized the daughter nearest to her (the one aged 7 years), and ran out of the room. The husband of the girl aged 10 years hearing her cries rushed into the room, and seeing the plight in which she was took her up in his arms and ran out with her. On his return he found that the youngest girl had been already burnt to death. The eldest girl had also been so severely burnt that her removal to hospital was necessary. Her medical attendants despair of her recovery.—*Ibid.*

A Good Story.—The following story a contemporary is assured has the merit of being true as well as amusing. When the Malabar troopship was lying below the Hastings shoal, Mr. Eden, a day or so before the steamer's departure, sent some Reuter's telegrams with a note to the Commander, Captain Sullivan. Thereupon Captain Sullivan sent for the Paymaster, and giving him the note told him the Chief Commissioner wanted to see him, for some reasons unexplained. The Paymaster was surprised, but read the note, which others did also, and being satisfied that he was required, had the steam launch prepared and away he went. He had to go over three miles by water and three by land in a ticca gharee before he reached Government House. On arriving there he was ushered before the Chief Commissioner, and said—"Captain Sullivan has sent me to wait on you by your orders." "My orders! I never gave orders for you to attend here." "Here's your note, sir, to Captain Sullivan." "*That*," said Mr. Eden; "why, that is 'I send some telegrams which seem important.'" This the Captain and all who saw it had interpreted, in consequence of peculiarities in the handwriting—"Send your Paymaster; want to speak to him."

Chief Interpreter, Calcutta High Court.—We understand that the Hon. the Chief Justice, on the recommendation of the Barrister Judges, has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Owen, the Senior Interpreter of the High Court, as the Chief Interpreter, the salary of which being Rs. 600 per month, in the room of Babu Shama Charan Sarkar, retired on a pension.—*Englishman.*

The late Alleged Charge of Embezzlement against a Hooghly Municipal Servant.—Charles Nichols, late secretary of the Hooghly Municipality, who had, as alleged, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,000 while being a servant in the employ of the said Municipal Commissioners, was a few days ago committed to the present Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning, to take his trial.—*Ibid.*

The Calcutta Tramway.—As we have already announced, the Municipal Tramway from Sealdah to Dalhousie Square is to be opened for passenger traffic on Monday, the 24th inst. At present, we understand, owing to the limited quantity of rolling-stock at command, it is not possible to attempt goods traffic. For a similar reason through trains to Armenian Ghat will not be run for some time. The rates for passenger traffic are, we understand, very moderate, and the speed attained, viz., twelve minutes for the journey, should suffice to tempt passengers. The present line is, we understand, a purely experimental one, and its future development will depend wholly on the degree of encouragement it receives from the public.—*Ibid.*

Attempted Murder on Board a Dutch Steamer.—The Dutch steamer Sunda, from Penang, came into port at about 11 o'clock this morning, and passed to the wharves of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company; on boarding her a frightful spectacle was presented. In his cabin lay the captain with three wounds, in the saloon were the chief officer and the chief engineer, the former with glazed eyes and apparently in a very dangerous condition, his features frightfully swollen from the effects of a wound in the face and temples; the chief engineer seemed not so much hurt, but had his face bandaged and two wounds in other parts of his body. The weak state the sufferers were in rendered it difficult to obtain from them any very succinct or clear details of the murderous outrage of which they have been the victims. As far as could be gathered, however, it appears that the Sunda anchored at the entrance of the Panee river at 10 o'clock on the night of Sunday last. Shortly before, the mate had used "hard words" to a Boyanese quartermaster, named Lassih, who was taking soundings. About 3 o'clock on the ensuing morning the captain and chief officer were asleep on deck, when Lassih attacked the captain, armed with a *klibling* or native sword (a formidable weapon with a heavy blade of about two feet long), striking him across the face and side, then inflicting a deep wound, then nearly cutting off two fingers of the hand raised to ward off further blows, and then making a violent cut at his side. The miscreant then sprung to the other side of the deck and struck the sleeping mate a fearful blow across his face and head; and on the chief engineer coming up, he was also most severely wounded before the dastardly wretch could be secured. The Sunda called in at Penang for medical assistance, where the wounded men were attended to by three doctors. Doctor Keiser was sent for here, and a party of native police are on guard on board.—*Straits Times.*

Calcutta Gaieties.—A Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary writes—Everybody seems to agree that there is a great deal of gaiety in Calcutta this season. Last week there were three balls on three successive nights, and we are promised three more next week. The writer of "the week" in the *Englishman's Journal* is mistaken in saying that one of the balls was a *bal masque* The dance of which he speaks was a cotillion ball, between which and a *bal masque* there is a wide difference. A *bal masque* is a very serious affair indeed, and long notice of it would have to be given to enable ladies to get their dresses out from home, that is to say, if I am right in supposing a *bal masque* to be a ball at which people wear fancy dresses and conceal their faces. It so happened that nearly all the invitations for this particular party were given by word of mouth, and that very few days before. There was a monster ball at Belvedere on Thursday last. The magnificent rooms were well filled, and dancing, considering that many of the guests had been up late on the two preceding evenings, was kept up with great spirit. The rooms at Belvedere are perhaps better fitted for an entertainment of this kind even than that at Government House. There is a large verandah, while at Government House a little balcony does duty for a verandah; and it is easier for the lovers of the dance to find their partners. There is to be a ball at Government House next Wednesday, and another on Friday at the Finance Minister's. Then there are badminton parties springing up all over Calcutta, not that the ladies here play with the same ardour as the ladies at Allahabad. Time will bring improvement in this respect no doubt; but at present they seem rather afraid of being considered romps, and, with a few laudable exceptions, stand like folded umbrellas, and bat the shuttlecock over the net in the primmest possible manner. Indeed, I believe a good many still have misgivings as to whether it is "ladylike" to play at badminton at all.

THE DURBAR AT HASSAN ABDUL.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

At the Hassan Abdul Durbar, described by one of our correspondents at the camp in a letter we published yesterday, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab delivered the following speech:—

"Two years have nearly elapsed since my last visit to this important part of the Punjab, and I have had the greatest pleasure and satisfaction in again meeting in Durbar its principal Chiefs and representatives, and in receiving, on the part of the British Government, the renewed tender of their loyalty and allegiance.

"I congratulate you on the progress that has been made in the interval, in the construction of the State Railway, which, when completed, will not only serve in various ways the material interests of these districts, but will also affirm their historical and inseparable connection with the Empire of India.

"It is in a time of peace and prosperity alone that works so costly can be prosecuted, and I further congratulate you on the continued immunity of these Frontier Provinces from all disturbance, and on the present prospect of an abundant spring harvest.

"It is, as experience must have made you aware, the fixed policy of the British Government that peace shall be maintained; and though of necessity ever ready for war, its cherished objects are the security, wealth, and happiness of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, of all orders, nations, languages and religions. I am happy in this opportunity of personally expressing my thanks to Nawab Kwaja Mahomed Khan Khuttak of Tiri, for his steady furtherance of this great purpose by the good administration of his territory.

"I welcome to the Queen's Dominions, with due courtesy and honour, the representatives of independent tribes from beyond the border—Waziri, Brittani, Dauri, Affridi, Orakzai, Zaimusht, Hasanzai, Amazai, Chigarzai, Swathi—here present. On their return to their homes they will be able to tell of their hospitable reception by the British authorities, and of the desire of this powerful Government, so long as they conduct themselves as friends and give no cause of offence, to allow them free admission to its territories and the uncontrolled management of their internal affairs."—*Pioneer.*

COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

(*Englishman.*)

A correspondent points out that, in alluding in Saturday's *Englishman* to "the bitter fruits of the Staff Corps system having now come to maturity," because a certain number of Lieutenant-Colonels have served twelve years in that rank, and will obtain Colonels' allowances, we attributed to the *system* an evil which is no part of it. It seems that, when the Staff Corps was established, it was laid down that Colonels' allowances were to be allotted in the proportion of one to every thirty officers, this being about the proportion in other branches of the Service. The number of Colonels' allowances would thus have been moderate, and as the succession to them would only have arisen from deaths, no officer could have calculated with certainty when he would obtain them.

Lord Cranborne unfortunately in 1866, as a boon to officers, changed this, and decreed that these allowances should be given to Lieutenant-Colonels after twelve years in that rank, or, in other words—after the system was in full operation—after 38 years' service. The old rule of one Colonel's allowance to thirty officers, however, was still to hold good with respect to officers entering the Staff Corps after 1866.

The result of this measure has been most mischievous; for, apart from its creating unnecessary expense, it has stopped nearly all retirements, as an officer will rarely go on a small pension of, say, £456 after 32 years, when by waiting six years he can obtain £1,124, and the excess of unemployed officers is greatly due to the operation of Lord Cranborne's measure. In a considerable proportion of cases, however, the financial result of succession to Colonel's allowances is merely the excess of £1,124 per annum over the Rs. 827 per mensem now drawn; but then, we must not forget that if it had not been for this bait of £1,124 per annum to keep men in the Service, many might have retired on much lower pensions.

THE COCHIN MURDER.

The following petition has been presented by the principal inhabitants of Calicut to His Excellency the Governor of Madras:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Madras.

The humble petition of the undersigned members of the Calicut community

Most respectfully and humbly Sheweth—That the unfortunate youth Romain Rodriguez, now under sentence of death in the Calicut jail, for the murder of his cousin Wilhelmina D'Cruz on the 24th ultimo, at Cochin is, in their humble opinion, a fit subject for the reception of the royal mercy held in the Madras Presidency by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

That, though the sentence of death passed by the Session Judge is justice itself, and in perfect conformity with the law of the land, yet the extreme youth of the unhappy murderer gives, in their humble opinion, some claim to, or rather some hope of mercy.

That the self-accusation of the condemned, when placed at the bar, and the incessant tears and expressions of sincere regret for the murder of his relative, are convincing proofs of the depth of his sorrow.

That it is in the humble opinion of the petitioners, more than likely, that nothing short of temporary madness, arising from the influence of a violent fit of passion, unpremeditatedly, as he now avers, led the hapless youth to the commission of the heinous deed.

That from the above considerations, the petitioners earnestly, humbly, yet hopefully pray, that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council may commute the capital sentence into some milder punishment, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

THE GREAT SPUR QUESTION.

A momentous social question has arisen at Madras—namely, spurs or no spurs at private balls. A lady who was good enough to invite Madras society to a dance this week has, out of a tender regard for the ladies' dresses and her own canvas-covered floors, written on the cards of invitation sent to her military friends the words, "No spurs." Now, it appears that this proceeding has rather shocked the conservatism of the military mind, and that some gallant warriors as little see their way to going to a ball without spurs as without any other necessary part of their attire. It is usually supposed that in a ball room it is the heart that has most need of armour, but our friends seem to think that, like Achilles, their heels are their most vulnerable parts, and that it would be folly to run the risk of dancing without the usual panoply of defence. To add to the complication, it has been discovered that a soldier of very high rank indeed, to whom all the others naturally look up, is by some rule of chivalry absolutely forbidden to obey the mandate of "No spurs." Having won his spurs he must wear them; and if he wears spurs why shouldn't others? Thus the unpleasant alternative is arrived at, that officers must either take their spurs to the ball or stay at home with their spurs. At least so they seem to think. There can be no doubt that spurs, even of the least aggressive character, are a nuisance in a ball room. They play havoc with dresses, and it is found that they very soon tear a canvas-covered floor to tatters; and it will be a thousand pities if the well-meant attempt of the lady in question to introduce a much-needed reform should have to encounter the powerful hostility of horse, foot and artillery in battle array. Soldiers are usually foremost in paying due deference to the wishes of ladies.—*Madras Times.*

A Field Officer writes to one of our Madras contemporaries to say that if an officer proposes to join in a dance he may as well take off his spurs as his cap, his sword, or his belt, each of which is as much a part of his uniform as his spurs. He thinks "no spurs" on invitation cards is a good idea.

STEPHEN'S EDITION OF THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

There is no reason to suppose that the Indian Evidence Act, of which an edition has just been published in this country by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, with a remarkable introduction, could be at once transferred to the English Statute-book; but it may furnish some valuable lessons to English lawyers and legislators. The minority (it is to be feared the small minority) of the English legal profession and of the English public who take an interest in the subject appear to have now abandoned the idea that there would be any material advantage in having a Digest of the English law prepared, and they seem to be agreed that what is wanted is a Code. A Digest is here understood as a re-statement of the law in consecutive propositions, possessing no authority except that which belongs to its framers; a Code is a re-statement of the same nature invested with the authority of a legislative enactment. But this Indian experiment clearly shows that a Chapter on Evidence in an English Code which should be nothing more than an enacted Digest would be in the highest degree unsatisfactory, and indeed grotesque. The labour of thinking out the first principles of each branch of the law, of stating them intelligibly, and of basing on them an orderly arrangement of the whole subject, cannot in fact be saved or avoided. It is very easy to show to what extent this assertion is true of the English law of evidence. Any statement of the law which servilely followed the method of a Digest would begin by laying down that (1) all facts which supplied inferences of any sort regarding the matter in dispute might be put in evidence, and then it would proceed to lay down the exceptions to this general rule. One of these exceptions would be that (2) the statements of persons not called as witnesses, which they have made to others, cannot be received as evidence; and to this last rule there would be one further exception among others, in the case of (3) statements made by a person since dead concerning the cause of his death. Now it happens that the great bulk of the English law of evidence consists of rules belonging to the class to which rule 3 belongs, and therefore, if framed on the principles of which we are speaking, the chapter of the Code which dealt with evidence would declare the law to consist of a number of sub-exceptions to exceptions to a general rule. The clumsiness and inconvenience of such a method require no demonstration, and it is a palpable merit of the Indian Evidence Act that it at least cuts the chain down from three links to two. It considers facts, in their relation to other facts, as possessing a quality which it calls "relevancy," and which is capable of description in general language. The "relevancy" of facts is their capacity for supplying to the mind an inference concerning the existence or non-existence of other facts. The most important part of the Act consists of rules for defining and determining the "relevancy" of various classes of facts, and to these rules the exceptions are comparatively few. And of all such rules the widest and most important are those stated in Sections 7 and 11:—

"Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state or things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant. . . . . Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact, or, if by themselves or in connexion with other facts, they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue, or relevant fact, highly probable or improbable."

A very recent critic of the new Indian law has objected to the above provision, and to others of equal width, that, from their extreme generality, and from the difficulty of applying them, they are calculated to leave in the hands of the judge a practically unlimited power of admitting or rejecting evidence. The observation curiously illustrates the habit of mind produced in English lawyers by the mode or argument of which the accustomed form is, "My lord, your lordship will find that similar evidence was admitted (or rejected) in Jones *v.* Smith." But the truth is, it is altogether wide of the point. The Indian Evidence Act is intended for application in India, and Sir H. Maine, in a paper just published in the *Fortnightly Review*, has clearly shown why an explicit statement of the law in general propositions was urgently needed in that country. The Indian judge is judge both of law and of fact, and the power left in his hands is a power over the formation of his own mental conclusions. It is fairly arguable that a judge in such a position might be left unshackled by any law of evidence; but such a liberty would be practically irreconcilable with the correction of decisions by Courts of Appeal, and would be especially liable to abuse in a country in which an officer of Government is occasionally compelled, in political emergencies, to attach importance to the merest rumours. What was obviously needed was to relieve the judge from the necessity of estimating the value of objections founded on a reference to "Jones *v.* Smith," of which no report was perhaps accessible within a thousand miles distance, and to prevent the conclusions of the only man who had been in personal contact with the witnesses from being overruled by an Appellate Court as irreconcilable with technical rules to which he had practically no access. We can easily understand, too, that, as the *Fortnightly* asserts, the enforced obedience to a system of rules which English lawyers pick up as they go, and apply by a sort of knack, was exercising an enfeebling influence on the minds of a service which, at critical times, has to act under circumstances when nobody but a fool or pedant would dream of estimating probabilities by a technical rule.

The Act itself, most instructive as it is, must doubtless undergo considerable alteration before it can be made to serve as the Chapter on Evidence in the English Code; but the Introduction which Mr. Stephen has prefixed to it deserves to be studied by all beginners in the Law of Evidence, whatever form be given to it, and ought to interest a much larger class. Among the few books which have been written in our language on the theory of judicial evidence, there is hardly a good one. The one which has most reputation is the work of the late Mr. Best, of which Lord Wensleydale is said to have observed that more thought had been put into it than into any law-book he knew. If this praise was deserved, we are afraid we must assert that a great deal of the thought was wasted, as indeed was not a little of that which passed through the powerful mind of Lord Wensleydale himself. For Mr. Best nowhere shows that he apprehended the truth which Mr. Stephen has firmly grasped—the identity in principle of judicial and of inductive scientific investigation. The general problem both of science and of judicial inquiry is to discover, collect, and arrange true propositions about facts. "Facts," Mr. Stephen argues, are sufficiently described by the definitions of the Indian Evidence Act, in which a "fact" is (1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses; and (2) any mental condition of which any person is conscious. A proposition, he continues, is "a collection of words so related as to raise in the minds of those who understand them a corresponding group of images or thoughts;" and a true proposition is "one which excites in the mind thoughts or images corresponding to those which would be excited in the mind of a person so situated as to be able to perceive the facts to which the proposition relates." How then are we to proceed in order to ascertain whether any given proposition about facts is true, and in order to frame true propositions about facts? After stating that the facts must first be correctly observed, and then be recorded in apt language, and justly insisting on the delicacy and difficulty, little as they are usually recognized, of both these operations, Mr. Stephen goes on to show that the method of applying observation and language to inquiries into matters of fact in the court of justice and in the study or laboratory is identical. It is constituted in both cases by the processes of induction and deduction. A fixed order is first recognized both in nature and human conduct, and according to this order certain things are invariably related together as antecedents and consequents. What particular consequents are thus related to what particular antecedents is established by induction; and, in the case of human conduct, not by direct observation, but by the processes called by Mr. Mill the Methods of Agreement and Difference. The general proposition established by induction is used as a premiss from which consequences are drawn according to the rules of logic, and the inference, as to what must follow under particular circumstances, is compared with the facts observed; and if the result observed agrees with the deduction from the inductive premiss, the inference is that the phenomenon is explained. The explanation is equally valid whether the movements of the heavenly bodies are traced to the force of gravity, or whether a group of facts, of which one is the discovery of a woman's body with the throat cut, is accounted for by A. B.'s having cut it in order to facilitate his stealing her jewels. Mr. Stephen spares no pains in describing and illustrating the mode of reasoning in each class of cases. Among five *causes celebre* which he has abridged, the trial of Palmer for the murder of Cook is pre-eminently instructive. The actual administration of poison to the deceased was seen, it will be recollected, by nobody, and the result was established exclusively by inference from a number of relevant facts. There is no step of the scientific mode of reasoning through induction and deduction from the known to the unknown which does not receive illustration in some part of the proceedings at that celebrated trial.

Mr. Stephen is careful to point out to his readers that, though the mode of proceeding in scientific and judicial inquiry is identical, the situation of the judge differs materially from that of the man of science as regards facilities for prosecuting the inquiry successfully. The facts of human conduct, relatively to our powers of ascertaining them, are on the whole much more obscure and intricate than the facts of nature. To every assertion made about nature there is generally a whole cloud of witnesses corroborating one another; to many assertions about conduct there is but a single witness, incapable of being contradicted, and occasionally with strong motives for making false statements. But the great point of inferiority in judicial investigation is the almost total lack of the power which the experimentalist possesses of multiplying experiments—or, in other words, the facts from inferences are to be drawn—without limit or at pleasure. When a former Lord de Ros was accused of cheating at cards, a well-known baronet of the day, who was summoned as a witness, performed, in the sight of judge and jury, the feat of "turning the king," and this was a nearly solitary instance of obtaining that sort of security for a sound judicial conclusion which the man of science has always and absolutely at his command. Still, with all these disadvantages, there is one very great advantage in judicial inquiry. The judge, whether technically called by that name or serving as a member of a jury, has in his own breast a store of experience which enables him in a great degree to correct and complete the reasoning essential to a valid conclusion. General rules about human conduct are only true in the rough, but then these approximate rules are chiefly collected from each man's own experience of what passes in his own mind, confirmed by his observation of other persons' conduct, which he can only interpret by assuming that there is substantial identity between their mental processes and his own. This circumstance, says Mr. Stephen, "invests the rules relating to human conduct with a very peculiar character. They are usually expressed with little precision, and stand in need of many exceptions and qualifications, but they are of greater practical use than rough generalizations of the same kind about physical nature, because the personal experience of those by whom they are used readily supplies the qualifications and exceptions which they require. Compare two such rules as these:—"heavy bodies fall to the ground," "the recent possessor of stolen goods is the thief." The rise of a balloon into the air would constitute an unexplained exception to the first of these rules, which might throw doubt upon its truth, but no one would be led to doubt the second by the fact that a shopkeeper doing a large trade had in his till stolen coins shortly after they had been stolen without having stolen them. Every one would see at once that such a case formed one of the many unstated exceptions to the rule. The reason is, that we know external nature only by observation of a neutral, unsympathetic kind, whereas every man knows more of human nature than any general rule on the subject can ever tell him."

From the many sagacious observations which Mr. Stephen's introduction contains, we select those which follow on the common opinion that the inference from the assertion of a witness to the truth of the matter asserted is "an easy matter, calling for no remark:"—

"To infer from an assertion the truth of the matter asserted is in one sense the easiest thing in the world. The intellectual process consists of only one step, and that is a step which gives no trouble, and is taken in most cases unconsciously. But to draw the inference in those cases only in which it is true is a matter of the utmost difficulty. If we were able to affirm the proposition, 'All men upon all occasions speak the truth,' the remaining propositions—'This man says so and so,' 'therefore it is true,' would present no difficulty. The major premiss, however, is subject to wide exceptions, which are not forced upon the judge's attention. Moreover, if they were, the judge has often no means of ascertaining whether or not, and to what extent, they apply to any particular case. How is it possible to tell how far the powers of observation and memory of a man seen once for a few minutes enable him, and how far the innumerable motives by any one or more of which he may be actuated dispose him, to tell the truth upon the matter on which he testifies? Cross-examination supplies a test to a certain extent, but those who have seen most of its application will be disposed to trust it least as a proof that a man not shaken by it ought to be believed. A cool, steady liar who happens not to be open to contradiction will baffle the most skilful cross-examiner in the absence of accidents which are not so common in practice as persons who take their notions on the subject from anecdotes or fiction would suppose. No rules of evidence which the legislator can enact can perceptibly affect this difficulty. Judges must deal with it as well as they can by the use of their natural faculties and acquired experience and the miscarriages of justice in which they will be involved by reason of it must be set down to the imperfection of our means of arriving at truth. The natural and acquired shrewdness and experience by which an observant man forms an opinion as to whether a witness is or is not lying, is by far the most important of all a judge's qualifications, infinitely more important than any acquaintance with law or with rules of evidence."

The interesting question which is raised by Sir H. Maine's paper, whether the English rules of evidence can ever be completely understood, save as exceptions to broad rules excluding testimony, we reserve for discussion on a future occasion.

* *The Indian Evidence Act.* With an Introduction on the Principles of Judicial Evidence, by James Fitzjames Stephen, Esq., Q.C. London: Macmillan & Co. Calcutta: Thacker & Co. 1872.

GUBERNATIS'S ZOOLOGICAL MYTHOLOGY.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

Some little while ago the *Edinburgh Review* passed sentence of death on the so-called science of Comparative Mythology, and uttered a solemn warning against all the dreadful results which would inevitably follow from the adoption of its pernicious principles. Setting aside the plea that the genius of great poets is shown most of all in their power of transmuting the poorest materials into gold, and that their truthfulness and force in the analysis and description of human feelings are not only not called into question, but are indefinitely enhanced, if it should be proved that the rude forms hewn by them into shapes so exquisite really exhibited little or nothing of deep human feeling, the reviewer, speaking on behalf of Homer and Æschylus, of Shakspeare and Milton, laid his ban on all attempts to reduce to mythical phrases the stories of Helen and Achilleus, of Paris and Hektor. A process which called itself scientific and which might possibly invade even the sacred circle of the dramas of Shakspeare, was more than flesh and blood could bear; and the ease with which the process might be applied to some at least of Shakspeare's plays was without any misgiving insisted on as a conclusive reason for summarily rejecting the upstart science:—

"Othello (the reviewer ironically argued) is obviously a solar hero, and to the enlightened comparative mythologists the whole tragedy is a transparent solar myth. Some short-sighted critics have indeed supposed that Shakspeare meant to represent in this tragedy the working of human passions, such as jealousy and revenge. But this is a complete mistake arising from the non-recognition of the Vedic element which constitutes the essence of all real tragedy."

The science, in short, was by the confession of its upholders a mass of absurdities. The mythical beings of the Vedic hymns were not only vague and shadowy, but both they and their attributes were interchangeable. Professor Max Müller had himself admitted that the same God is sometimes regarded as supreme, sometimes as equal, sometimes as inferior to others, and no sane man would waste time on material so worthless. The supposition that the subject and framework of poems so full of human feeling as the Iliad and Odyssey could have been furnished by phrases which decribed originally the phenomena of the heaven and the earth drew down even a more severe censure. It was urged that physical phenomena are, and always were, destitute of those elements of interest which must lie at the root of every great poem; and the notion of dramatizing a law of nature was dismissed as absurd and self-contradictory.

If this hard knock could slay the new science, it was perhaps well that the blow should be given; but the assertion of its apparent absurdity as a conclusive ground for condemning it lost somewhat of its force for those whose thoughts turned to the history of astronomy; while the absurdity of dramatizing a law of a nature ceased to impress those who remembered the notion of laws of nature had in the mythopœic ages no existence, and that the supposed lack of interest in physical phenomena is contradicted by many of the most splendid or most touching poems of the greatest poets, whether of England or of any other country. Time, it would seem, is already beginning to work its revenge; and the very ark of the Shakspearian drama has been touched by scholars who are not comparative mythologists, and who do not even profess to be mythologists at all. Such students have not been afraid to say that, for some at least of his plays, Shakspeare employed materials obtained from the great store-house of Aryan, myths, and that drama for the framework of which he is most indebted to these myths is the one marked perhaps beyond all others for the play of the truest and deepest of human feelings—*Hamlet*. The fact that Shakspeare worked from a German model, and that in this model the mythical origin of the story is clearly brought out, cannot be put out of sight; and the shadowy nature of the hero himself has been exhibited most forcibly by a writer who, seeking only to ascertain how far Hamlet belongs to a family which had an historical existence, found that almost every name with which he is connected is the subject of myths common to most or all branches of the Aryan race, that the method of Hamlet's death agrees precisely with that of his father, and that the incidents are found in many other stories of mythical heroes. The diggers in this field may seem to approach perilously near to Othello; but whatever may be the fate of the swarthy Moor and his fair-haired love, the frame-work of another play of the great English dramatist has in the meanwhile been traced to distant lands and ages by an Italian scholar in a work which marks another stage in the history of mythological research. In the stories of Dirghatamas and Yayatis, Professor Angelo de Gubernatis discerns King Lear in embryo. Cordelia is here the third son, who consents to become old in his father's stead when his two elder brothers refuse, or, in another version, the youngest child who remains with his parents when these have been driven from their home by the elder children.

But the real significance of this very able work lies elsewhere. It is not our intention to pronounce definitely whether the conclusions of the author are right or wrong; but we may acknowledge at the outset the vast learning and the patient care with which he has accumulated and classified in these remarkable volumes a vast store of materials, and the vigour which may carry the reader through his whole book with almost unflagging interest. By first publishing his work in an English dress, which only in a few stray words or expressions betrays the fact that we are reading a translation, Professor Gubernatis has chosen to address himself chiefly to English scholars; and it will not speak well either for their patience or for their impartiality if they fail to weigh carefully the evidence here brought before them. This evidence may be said to bear practically on one point, that point being the one on which for some time past the whole controversy on the comparative theory has been turning. With the *Edinburgh* Reviewer the flexibility of the materials said to be employed in the formation of myths was a sufficient reason for rejecting as absurd the conclusions of comparative mythologists, and for denying the possibility of the science. With Professor Gubernatis this flexibility alone renders the existence of myths possible; and, to say the least, the reader who has gone through these volumes must feel himself almost overwhelmed by the vast array of facts which he must pass under review before he can attempt to reject the proposition as unproven. The author's task has been to deal first, not with the great epic poems and epical heroes and actors, whether of the Eastern or Western world, but with the vast multitude of beasts, birds, and fishes which figure in those poems and traditions. This strange throng, which exhibits innumerable shapes, beautiful or grotesque, graceful or disgusting, lovely or fearful, is most numerous in the Vedic and post-Vedic literature of India. But if we call to mind a few only of the old Greek myths, we shall see at once how large a part these creatures play in them; and yet probably until the question is forced on their notice, not many will have thought it a matter calling for any serious thought. Yet we can scarcely be justified in dismissing it in any off-hand fashion, when we have the eagle of Zeus and the owl of Athene, the horses of Achilleus and Poseidon, the ass of Seilenos and the ass's ears of Middas; when we find Athene changing herself at will into a bird, and Io changed into an heifer; when we see the boar in the stories of Atys, Adonis, Meleagros, and Odysseus, the terrible Minotauros in the myth of Theseus, and the fine breathing bulls in that of Medeia. In short, we soon learn that there is scarcely a myth in which bird, beast, or fish may not be found. In the Homeric hymn Apollon throws himself into the sea in the form of a dolphin, and, having guided the Cretan ship to the shores of Krisa, comes out from the waters like a star. In the story of Aristaios the fish-god is seen as the preacher of wisdom, and as a deliverer in that of Arion. As to serpents and dragons, they are everywhere—as noxious beasts in the myths of Phoibos, Kadmos, or Herakles, and in beneficent aspects in the stories of Iamos and Melampous. Dionysos can change himself into a bear or a lion; Lykaon is changed, against his will, into a wolf; Arachne into a spider; Philomela and Prokne into the nightingale and the swallow. The golden ram carries Phrixos and Helle from the land of Athamas; the three-headed dog guards the gates of Hades. Nay, we have strange unions between Leda and the swan, and heroes and heroines hatched from eggs, with horrible associations between men and horses or other beasts; and not only have we the marvellous changes by which Apollon and Athene

* *Zoological Mythology; or, Legends of Animals.* By Angelo de Gubernatis, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Literature in the Instituto di Studii Superiori at Florence. London: Trubner 1872.

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appear as crows, and Talaos as a partridge, but for many of these transformations, or for the manifestation of them, the times are definitely marked. In many cases, of two closely connected beings one only may be seen at a time, in many others, one change passes rapidly into another, like the uncertain colours of a dream. It is only on comparing the Greek myths or traditions with those of other nations of races that our eyes are opened to the enormous range of this mythological zoology. Birds, beasts, reptiles, insects, fishes, here live in a world of their own, reflecting in greater or less degree the forms and habits of the animals of earth, yet never wholly like them; and thus we find ourselves in a labyrinth seemingly inextricable. So tangled is the wilderness and so strange are the creatures which inhabit it, that we may be tempted to look on the task of classification as one beyond human powers, until we see that the mythical zoology of the most distant nations has many, and these the most striking, features in common, and that, if this zoology be the growth of a diseased imagination, all nations have gone mad in precisely the same way, and there is therefore a method in their madness. What we are made to feel most forcibly is that, on whatever theory we are to explain the fact, the world into which we are introduced exhibits a series of incessantly and rapidly shifting scenes, in which the same objects, from different points of view, appear brilliant or dark, lovely or appalling. In short, the phenomena which we have to note are characterized by that flexibility which is so especially distasteful to critics like the writer in the *Edinburgh Review*. In this characteristic Professor Gubernatis sees the condition without which no myth would ever have come into existence. The myths which have branched off into the largest number of legends are, in his judgment, those which are founded on the most fleeting phenomena :—

"The continuous succession of shadows, penumbræ, chairoscuri, and shades of light, from the black darkness to the silver moon, from the silver moon to the grey twilight of morning, which gradually melts into and confounds itself with the dawn, from the dawn to the aurora, from the aurora to the sun; the same variations occurring, but inversely, in the evening, from the dying sun to the reddish and blood-coloured sky or evening aurora, from the evening aurora to the grey twilight, from the grey twilight to the silver moon, from the silver moon to the gloomy night—this continual change of colours which meet, unite with, and pass into, each other, originated the idea of celestial companions, friends, or relations, who are now in unison and now separate, who now approach to love each other, to move together and affectionately follow each other, now rush upon each other to fight, despoil, betray, and destroy each other turn by turn, who now attract and are now attracted, are now seduced and now seducers, now cheated and now deceivers, now victims, now sacrificers.—I. 320."

In the lives of these companions, friends, rivals, or enemies, the birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, and insects of the mythical world each fulfil a special office. Nay, these friends or enemies may themselves assume and again throw off these animal forms, and beasts are supposed to go through courses of action which are possible only for a man. The god Hanumant, the son of the bull or of the wind, appearing himself both as a bull and as an ape, receives as a reward from the King Bharatas a hundred thousand cows, sixteen wives, and a hundred servant-maids. As bull or ape, what Professor Gubernatis asks, could he have done with them?—

"It is these inconsistencies (he adds) which have caused mythology to be condemned by the crowd of old but prolific pedants as a vain science, whereas, on the contrary, it is precisely these inconsistencies which raise it, in our esteem, to the rank of a valid science.

"He who handed down to us the feats of Hanumant took care also to tell us how he had the faculty of changing his form at will; and this faculty, attributed to this impersonation of a celestial phenomenon, is the fruit of one of the most *naive* but just observations of virgin and grandiose nature.—I. 90."

This sentence may not accurately represent the author's meaning; but the defects of translation (and in these volumes they are few indeed) cannot invalidate his claim to a hearing; and this hearing he challenges for a proposition which certainly cannot be charged with being either indefinite or indistinct. His first book bears the title of "Animals of the Earth," the second of "Animals of the Air," the third of "Animals of the Water"; but he holds that there is but one domain in which all the animals of mythology are produced and play their several parts :—

"This domain is always the heavens, whilst the time during which the mythical action lasts is subject to many variations, being now the day of twelve hours; now that of twenty-four; now three watches of the night; at one time the lunar month of twenty-seven days, at another the solar month of thirty; sometimes the year of twelve solar, and sometimes that of thirteen lunar, months.—I. p. XVI."

When to these variations are added the changes of phase incessantly going on in the heavens, we seem to lose ourselves in a boundless region where the human imagination may run riot without check. It remains to be seen whether the innumerable images thus produced may be brought into order, and whether the classifications yield results which may be regarded as adequate foundations for a science. For the present we will only remark that, as furnishing materials for the comparative mythologist, the Sclavonic traditions are placed by Professor Gubernatis above the Greek. The former in his belief have undergone no change for perhaps three thousand years, while the Tatar himself, a great teller of stories, only increased the taste of the Sclavonic peasant for tales, and did not change his legends or his character. In short, the Tatar stories, he maintains, are the Aryan tales themselves, only a little modified by a few Tatar peculiarities. The reader who may wish to see how far the judgment of Professor Gubernatis is confirmed by an independent witness, will find a large amount of mythical zoology in Mr. Rawson's *Songs of the Russian People*.

MAD DOCTORS.

(*Saturday Review*.)

For some time past the mad doctors have been chiefly engaged in assisting murderers to escape the penalty of their crimes. A case which has just been decided by the Judge of the Probate Court exhibits the experts in insanity in another sphere of mischievous activity. Sir J. Hannen has come to the conclusion that the late Mr. Holme, who had a bad habit of swearing at lodging-house keepers and excursionists, and who had also doubts as to the honesty of shopkeepers, was not insane. It would indeed have been rather amazing if the judge had decided otherwise. If Mr. Holme was mad, there must be a vast number of mad people up and down the country who ought certainly to be locked up. We have before referred to the curious issues raised by this case as to what constitutes insanity, but we wish now to call attention more particularly to the medical evidence and the process by which a theory of insanity is constructed by professional experts. Mr. Holme was a bachelor with a considerable amount of property, which at his death he bequeathed to a number of charitable institutions. He had a sister who was very well off, and with whom he was on bad terms because she had accused him of tampering with their father's will; and he seems to have thought that he was under no obligation to leave her anything. The will was disputed on the ground that the testator was a lunatic, and the evidence of his lunacy was mainly supplied by the landladies with whom he had lodged, and by three mad doctors who had never seen him, who had never even heard of his existence until they were summoned to bear testimony to his insanity, but who, having heard or read the evidence of the landladies, were ready to go into the witness-box, one after the other, and swear that they were quite sure the old gentleman must have been mad.

This method of attempting to prove insanity strikes us as a remarkable example of division of labour. There is a Yankee story of a tree which was so very tall that it took two men and a boy to see to the top of it. One man looked as far as he could, the next began where he left off, and the little boy finished the job. In Mr. Holme's case the old women and the doctors seem to have set to work in a similar fashion. Where the old women left off the doctors began. They looked as hard as they could, and they were successful apparently in seeing all that it was desired they should see. The old women were not scientific. They knew nothing of the morbid phenomena of intelligence, or obscure diseases of the brain, or fine distinctions between amentia, dementia and delusion. They left that for the doctors, who, however, were rather shy of giving a precise name to Mr. Holme's form of insanity. It is clear that the old gentleman was not popular with the landladies, and we can hardly wonder at it. He distrusted their honesty, he disparaged their cookery, and he cast aspersions on their sex. One of them felt this treatment so keenly that she doubled his rent. He occasionally drank too much brandy and water, and he seems to have spent the leisure of his old age in saying of his fellow-creatures what David said of them in his haste. He had a low opinion of the morality of the people of Ramsgate and of Islington, where he alternately lived; he used to wish the excursionists at the bottom of the sea, and he had been known to swear at the omnibuses in the City Road. This wicked frame of mind perhaps sufficiently accounts for this having spoken disrespectfully of Mr. Gladstone and the Government. An expert in obscure disorders of the brain might perhaps find scope for a good deal of curious research if he were to investigate the ideas which gossiping landladies are apt to form of their lodgers, above all when the lodgers are fidgety old gentlemen who swear at them. The relations between landladies and lodgers, especially in an overcrowded watering-place, are not of the kind which invariably tend to pleasant and cheerful intercourse. It is easy to understand that the late Mr. Holme was not a nice person to have to do with. He was morose, sour, distempered; he took strong views of most things, and expressed himself in violent language; he disliked noise and company, and a very little thing put him out. His landladies depicted him as a perfect ogre, though they could not quite agree as to the details of horns and hoofs; and very little knowledge of human nature is required in order to perceive that their bold, free style of portraiture must be taken with considerable qualification. As the doctors who were called to speak to Mr. Holme's insanity had never seen him, they could tell nothing from their own personal knowledge. They could only say that, assuming the landladies' stories to be true, there was reason to suppose that Mr. Holme was out of his mind. The Judge observed that, if science had arrived at such a pitch that a person by reading letters and hearing evidence could say that a testator had a particular disease, he supposed he must admit it for what it was worth. Perhaps the best way of judging of its worth will be to quote some specimens of it.

One of the doctors was greatly impressed by the character of Mr. Holme's letters. There was, he said, very little in them. They were written in an involved, clumsy style, and contained few ideas. They were all about the weather and the crops, and his own health, and his sister's and brother's health, with a little about politics occasionally. We should think that this is a very fair description of the correspondence of a vast body of our countrymen when they are writing, not on matters of business, but to friends. Even in our day great men have been known both to write and speak in an involved and clumsy style. Mr. Holme sometimes used unbecoming language. He spoke of "blear-eyed Jews," and deplored their admission to Parliament; but, as the Judge remarked, he was not singular in this aversion. One of his reasons for forming a low estimate of humanity was that the people he met were always grumbling about the weather; for his own part, he said he had no doubt that wet weather and dry weather were both good in their way. This passage was not cited, however, as a proof of violent mania. The doctors insisted upon taking all the violent expressions attributed to the testator in a strictly literal sense. When he complained of his food, and said it was enough to poison any one, it showed he was labouring under a chronic delusion that there was a conspiracy to take his life by mixing poison with his food. When he swore at the rabble who came down to Ramsgate in the steamboats, and wished they were all at the bottom of the sea, here was homicidal passion sure enough. It was said to be impossible that a person of sound mind could utter such imprecations. It appears to be a rule with the doctors to assume that everybody who uses bad language must mean exactly what he says, and that a hot-tempered, vulgar, ignorant old man, when he vents his impatience in curses, has carefully measured his expressions, and desires their literal fulfilment.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Holme occasionally talked loosely and incoherently, especially when he was "muddly" of an evening after his brandy and water, and that he was nervous, excitable and odd in his ways. On the other hand, he managed his affairs during his lifetime shrewdly enough. Although he was furious in his language, he never struck at any one or attempted to do any one any harm; he subscribed to various benevolent societies; and he gave full, accurate, and perfectly lucid instructions with regard to his will. But all this did not in the least affect the medical theory of his insanity. His rational and sensible behaviour in matters of business appears to have been regarded by the doctors as a natural, if not necessary, incident of his insanity, and rather a confirmation than otherwise of his hopelessly deranged condition. There was nothing extraordinary or outrageous in Mr. Holme's disposal of his property, and a man who has always shown himself capable of managing his affairs during his life might not unreasonably be assumed to be capable of making a will. One of the symptoms of insanity which were pointed out was the want of natural affection for his sister, who had charged him with dishonesty in regard to their father's will. Possibly this is not the first time in the history of the world that a brother and sister have quarrelled about a will, and there would seem to be about as much reason for imputing insanity on the one side as on the other. Indeed this is the beauty of this kind of medical evidence. It can be adapted to any case. Take any irascible, fidgety old lady or gentleman, rake up all the wonderful stories and tittle-tattle of landladies and maid-servants as to their odd ways, and the experts will do the rest. The basis of their science is that sane people are invariably rational, and never say or do anything without a good reason. To be irrational is to be mad. On such terms there are few indeed who could hope to pass safely through such an ordeal.

Mr. J. S. Mill has observed that there is something both contemptible and frightful in the short of evidence on which attempts are sometimes made to get a man judicially declared unfit for the management of his affairs, or to upset his will if there is enough property to be worth fighting about. This time, it is true, the mad doctors have had the worst of it; but it is not comfortable to think that experts are to be found who are willing to join in an attack of this kind. It would not perhaps have made much difference to the world which way Mr. Holme's property had gone. What strikes us as the most serious aspect of the matter is that the services of experts might have been sought for to attack, not the disposal of his property after death, but his personal freedom while alive. Here are three doctors who feel quite sure the man was mad. The Judge decides that he was perfectly sane. But in the lifetime of the testator the signature of two of the three doctors might have been enough to shut him up for the rest of his days. It is often said that lunacy is spreading. We do not know how that may be; but at any rate there is one form of insanity which is evidently getting worse and worse, and that is, the morbid delusions of the mad doctors themselves. They seem to be very much in the position of the poor gentleman who thought that all the people in the world were mad except himself. There is nothing which their morbid and distempered imaginations will not pervert into evidence of raging lunacy. Their conduct betrays all the familiar indications of mental disorder—suspiciousness, brooding over one idea, violent language, exaggerated expressions, repetitions of unmeaning phrases. It is time perhaps that the weapons which they use against the peace and order of society should be turned against themselves. If a grand commission *de lunatico* were held on the experts, their evidence against each other would probably be sufficient to justify their all being locked up out of the way. The doctors who gave evidence in this case are no doubt honourable men who firmly believe all they said. It is only their science, or what they choose to call science, that we have any quarrel with. Nobody doubts that the symptoms of insanity are various in character and degree, and that there are many persons hovering on the border-land between sanity and madness. It is impossible, as the Judge said, to draw a distinct and definite line which shall determine exactly where sanity leaves off and insanity begins, just as it is impossible to say when the day ceases and the night has come. All that can be positively said is, that at a certain point the darkness of night has certainly fallen. But it is just because these questions of sanity are so delicate and difficult that the public has a right to except that professional men should be careful, in the interests of science and for the dignity of their profession, as well as out of regard for social security, not to offer rash and hasty conclusions, especially when they have nothing better to go upon than the gossip of silly old women! There is no occasion on which the most skilled and experienced men are so liable to fall into error as in attempting to decide whether eccentric or outrageous acts are due to cerebral disease or simply to want of moral self-control. It is necessary, therefore, that great caution should be exercised in forming opinions on questions of this kind, and especially in acting upon them. It is not enough even that there should be scientific grounds for assuming insanity to exist. There are certain broad considerations of expediency and public policy which cannot be left out of account. It does not follow that, because a man is suffering from cerebral disease, he is therefore to be held absolutely irresponsible for his acts; and, on the other hand, a mad person who during his life does no harm to himself or others, and whose eccentricities are not more serious than those of many people who are accounted sane and rational, is entitled to the ordinary freedom of a citizen in regard to the management or disposal of his property. A well-known writer on cerebral disease complains of the inconsistency of public opinion on questions of this kind. An attempt to prove sanity and mental capacity at a Commission of Lunacy with the object of preserving intact the liberty of the subject is applauded, while any endeavour to excuse, on the plea of insanity, the crime of some unhappy wretch alleged to be an irresponsible lunatic, is denounced as an unjustifiable interference with the course of justice. He also observes that an ordinary jury is incompetent "to estimate the delicate colouring tints, and shades of the ever-varying phases and degrees of disordered and unsound mind." It may be admitted that a jury of mad doctors would have a quicker eye for the delicate colourings of insanity, but popular instincts on this matter are perhaps a safer guide in the long run. Individual liberty and responsibility are essential to social order, and there is danger in whatever tends to weaken or disturb them.

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Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.
No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.
DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.
VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.
SILVER MEDAL, LIMA, 1872.
Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.
The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.
GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.
Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
VERMOUTH BITTERS.
THE demand for these Bitters is rapidly increasing. Taken with Sodawater as a peg they make a most refreshing beverage.
ORANGE BITTERS.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

OLD COGNAC.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their Constituents they have received another SMALL PARCEL of the above, BOTTLED in 1864, at Rs. 42 per dozen.
This COGNAC is the oldest ever imported, and is worthy the attention of CONNOISSEURS.
Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th Feb. 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CLARETS' 65 VINTAGE.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 28 per dozen.
Our Clarets reach us direct from the growers, and are unequalled at their respective prices.
STILL BURGUNDY.
Rs. 20 per dozen.
We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.
BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.
Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.
Quarts..................Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
Pints.................. ,, 5 ,, ,,
We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh.
A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
VINO PUERO SHERRY.
Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.
Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.
We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known
MANZANILLA.
Sherries at Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH
CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.
THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.
GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.
No. 1 Dry extremely delicate
,, 2 Extra Dry do. do.
,, 3 Very Dry do. do.
,, 4 The driest Wine obtainable.
Rs. 44 per doz.
These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.
DOUBLE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.
IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

VOLKART BROTHERS
PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.
CHAMPAGNE.
REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. Rs. 40
Ditto ditto 2 ,, pts. ,, 42
STILL HOCKS.
Laubenheimer ... ...Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... ,, 36 ,, ,,
CLARETS.
St. Estephe Medoc ... ...Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau de Frands ... ... ,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Canon (expected) ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite ... ... ,, 28 ,, ,,
VERMOUTH.
Superior quality ... ...Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
Inferior qualities at ... Rs. 12 and ,, 14 ,, ,,
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still) ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Brachetto ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Barolo ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
ITALIAN CLARET.
In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.
BRANDIES.
Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866...Rs. 17 per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865 ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
G. Martineau ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Jules Robin & Co.'s P quality... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Ditto ditto P ,, ... ,, 22 ,, ,,
CHEESE.
Green Cheese, weighing 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.
Gruyere Cheese, weighing 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,
invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.
A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
18-Carat Gold Bracelets.................. from £5 0 to £50
,, Earrings.................. ,, £1 10 to £10
,, Lockets.................. ,, £1 0 to £20
Suites.................. ,, £10 10 to £50
Chains..........Per Ounce £6 6
For further particulars see Catalogue.
GEM JEWELLERY.
Gem Bracelets.............. from £10 to £100.
,, Earrings .... ,, £5 to £50.
,, Lockets .... ,, £5 to £100.
,, Rings .... ,, £5 to £500.
,, Suites .... ,, £50 to £500.
For further particulars see Catalogue.
DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRMS:
C. W. CARR & Co......Calcutta.
CARR & SON..........Conduit Street, London.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
JEWELLERY.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for portraits .... 60 to 250
,, elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c. .... 70 to 200
,, handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c. .... 200 to 1,200
,, of hair, neatly mounted in Gold.................. 20 to 70
,, silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite.................. 10 to 45
Brooches, all in Gold, for morning wear.................. 25 to 110
Brooches, for dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable .... 40 to 1,000
,, for miniatures, revolving (also with Cameo on one side) .... 40 to 110
,, exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos .... 50 to 180
,, of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes.................. 50 to 100
,, Mourning, Black enamelled, with appropriate emblems .... 40 to 80
Earrings, all Gold, for daily wear, the fashionable shape .... 14 to 80
Lockets and Pendants, plain or engraved gold, for 1, 2, or more portraits, of beautiful devices.................. 10 to 100
TIGER-CLAW JEWELLERY.
H. and Co. have in stock a variety of these quaint ornaments, now rapidly gaining ground in the public favour. They can either supply Claws, or mount those furnished to them—as BROOCHES, Rs. 30 to 80; BRACELETS, Rs. 100 to 200; EARRINGS, Rs. 32 to 50; NECKLETS, Rs. 8 to 250; VINAIGRETTES, Rs. 30 to 90; CHARMS, Rs. 20 to 50; SCARF PINS and RINGS, Rs. 25 to 50. Sketches will be furnished on application.
MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.
COMMUNION SERVICES.
HAMILTON & Co.,
In Ordinary.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
CHRONOGRAPHS,
WELL ADAPTED
FOR
TRAINERS OF HORSES.
Rs. 30.

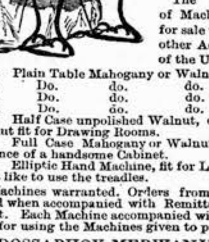
KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to
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MESSRS. DeCRUZ, CORREYA AND Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CARR.
CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.
PIANOS tuned and repaired.
FURNITURE repaired and polished.
Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c.
All Orders promptly attended to, 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL,
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
ROSS AND COMPANY.
LONDON PRICES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks. | Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron. | Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows. | Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows. | Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth. | Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins. | Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine. | Fire Bricks.
 | Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!



THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.
The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—
No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.
All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Ressons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
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Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.
AGENTS:—
Poona.................. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat .... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore .... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

FRENCH REMEDIES,
OF GUARANTEED FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENCE.
Cod Liver Dragees, prepared expressly for India. In bottles at ....Rs. 1 8 and Rs. 3 0
These Dragees are the best substitute for Cod Liver Oil when that medicine is refused by the stomach, and, being coated with sugar, they are readily taken by delicate persons and children.
Dusart's Syrup of Lacto-phosphate of Lime for the reproduction of healthy tissue after long-continued or hereditary disease. Per bottle .... Rs. 2 0
Mollard's Pomade Sulphureuse. For Skin diseases. Much superior to all other preparations of Sulphur.................. Per jar ,, 1 8
Belloc's Vegetable Charcoal. A charcoal of great purity, for internal use as a remedy against Indigestion, &c. It also forms an excellent Tooth Powder.. Per bottle ,, 1 12
Laville's Drops and Pills. A much celebrated remedy for Gout.................. Per bottle ,, 7 8
Boyveau-Laffecteur's Rob. An alterative extensively used in France and elsewhere and considered superior to Sarsaparilla .... Per bottle Rs. 6 and ,, 3 0
Espic's Cigarettes, for Asthma ....Per Box ,, 2 0
Joy's Cigarettes, for Asthma .... ,, ,, 2 0
Rigollot's Mustard Leaves .... ,, ,, 1 8
Grimault's Preparations of Matico, of great efficacy in special complaints..................Per bottle Rs. 2 and ,, 2 8
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime. Recommended in Phthisis, &c .... Per bottle ,, 2 0
Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horseradish. Recommended as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil... Per bottle ,, 2 12
Per dozen at Wholesale Rates.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.
This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from
DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,
it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin
ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.
It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

MEDICINE CHESTS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION,
2ND EDITION.
"Well known throughout the Presidency, * * * throughout most interesting."—*Bombay Gazette*.
"Their Medicine Chests are models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman*.
"A very useful little book. * * * In up-country stations the Medicine Chests will be found very valuable."—*Times of India*.
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"An admirable little guide, * * we feel safe in recommending 'Kemp's Companion.'"—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE
DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST,
As recommended in the New Work, entitled
"MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS,"
BY
A BOMBAY ARMY SURGEON.
Carefully furnished with the remedies therein described.
A DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND EVERY INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain; calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
'CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NOTICES.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
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